Zoosyst. Evol. 102 (3) 2026, 731–750 | DOI 10.3897/zse.102.188856

A taxonomic study on eight species of the *Ovia* (Araneae, Lycosidae) from China

Yong-Qiang Xu[1,2], Lu-Yu Wang[3], Zhi-Sheng Zhang[3]

1 *Institute of Plateau Biology of Xizang Autonomous Region, Lhasa 850001, Xizang Autonomous Region, China*
2 *Medog Biodiversity Observation and Research Station of Xizang Autonomous Region, Medog, China*
3 *Key Laboratory of Eco-environments in Three Gorges Reservoir Region (Ministry of Education), School of Life Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China*

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Corresponding author: Yong-Qiang Xu (982395281@qq.com)

Academic editor: Danilo Harms ♦ **Received** 16 February 2026 ♦ **Accepted** 20 April 2026 ♦ **Published** 5 May 2026

Abstract

Eight species of the genus *Ovia* are recorded from China, including five new species: *O. chayu* **sp. nov.** (♂♀, Xizang, China), *O. dawai* **sp. nov.** (♂♀, Xizang, China), *O. dulong* **sp. nov.** (♂♀, Yunnan, China), *O. medog* **sp. nov.** (♂♀, Xizang, China) and *O. separata* **sp. nov.** (♂♀, Guangdong and Yunnan, China). Additionally, the definition and distribution range of *O. alboannulata* (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997) and *O. procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988) are provided. Detailed species descriptions, morphological photos, illustrations of copulatory organs, and a distribution map of the genus are presented.

Key Words

Description, redescription, morphology, new species, taxonomy, Lycosinae

Introduction

The wolf spider genus *Ovia* Sankaran, Malamel & Sebastian, 2017 was established by Sankaran, Malamel and Sebastian (2017) based on the type species, *O. procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988) from China and India and placed in the subfamily Lycosinae. Currently, the genus includes only five species, distributed from South Asia to southern China (Lu et al. 2018; Buchar and Dolejš 2021; Sankaran et al. 2021; WSC 2026).

Based on newly collected material from China, five new species are described in this paper. Furtherly, it was recognized that *O. alboannulata* from Bhutan and *O. procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988) from India and Bhutan are misidentified.

Material and methods

All specimens were preserved in 75% ethanol and examined, illustrated, photographed and measured using a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube, a Leica DFC450 camera, and Leica Application Suite software (version 4.6). Male palps and female epigynes were examined and illustrated after dissection. Epigynes were cleared in pancreatin (Álvarez-Padilla and Hormiga 2007). Leg measurements are shown as: total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). All measurements are in millimetres. Specimens examined here are deposited in the spider collection at the School of Life Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing of China (**SWUC**), Institute of Plateau Biology of Xizang

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Autonomous Region, Lhasa of China (**IPBX**) and Hunan Normal University (**HNU**).

Abbreviations used in the text: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye.

Taxonomy

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Genus *Ovia* Sankaran, Malamel & Sebastian, 2017

Ovia Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2017: 74.

Type species. *Pardosa procurva* Yu & Song, 1988, from China.

Diagnosis and description. See Dhali, Saha and Raychaudhuri (2017).

Distribution. China, Laos, Singapore, India and Bhutan.

Ovia alboannulata (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997)

Figs 1A, B, 2–4, 20

Pardosa alboannulata: Yin et al., 1997: 273, fig. 129a–d (♂); Song et al. 1999: 329, fig. 192Q (♂).

Ovia alboannulata: Lu et al. 2018: 347, figs 1A–E, 4A–D, 7A–D, 10A, B (♂); Wang et al. 2021: 47, figs 2C, 36A–F, 37A, B, 38A–D (♂).

Pardosa procurva: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 205, fig. 208.1–6 (♂♀); Yin et al. 1997: 276, fig. 131a–f (♂♀); Wei and Chen 2003: 93, figs 4A–D, 5A–E (♂♀); Yin et al. 2012: 850, figs 426a–f, 3–17d, f (♂♀). (misidentification).

Chinese name. 白环羊蛛.

Material examined. China, • Zhejiang: ♂ (holotype), Ningbo City, Mt. Tiantong, 29.9°N, 121.5°, 06.1994, Y.J. Zhang leg. (HNU) • 5♂4♀, Mt. Tiantong, 29°47'55"N, 121°47'33"E, elev. 136 m, 13.05.2016, T. Lu leg. • 1♂1♀, Taizhou City, Sanmen Co., Mt. Longmu, 29°1'48"N, 121°30'8"E, elev. 68 m, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg. • **Jiangxi:** 1♀, Ji'an City, Mt. Qingyuan, 27°03'31"N,

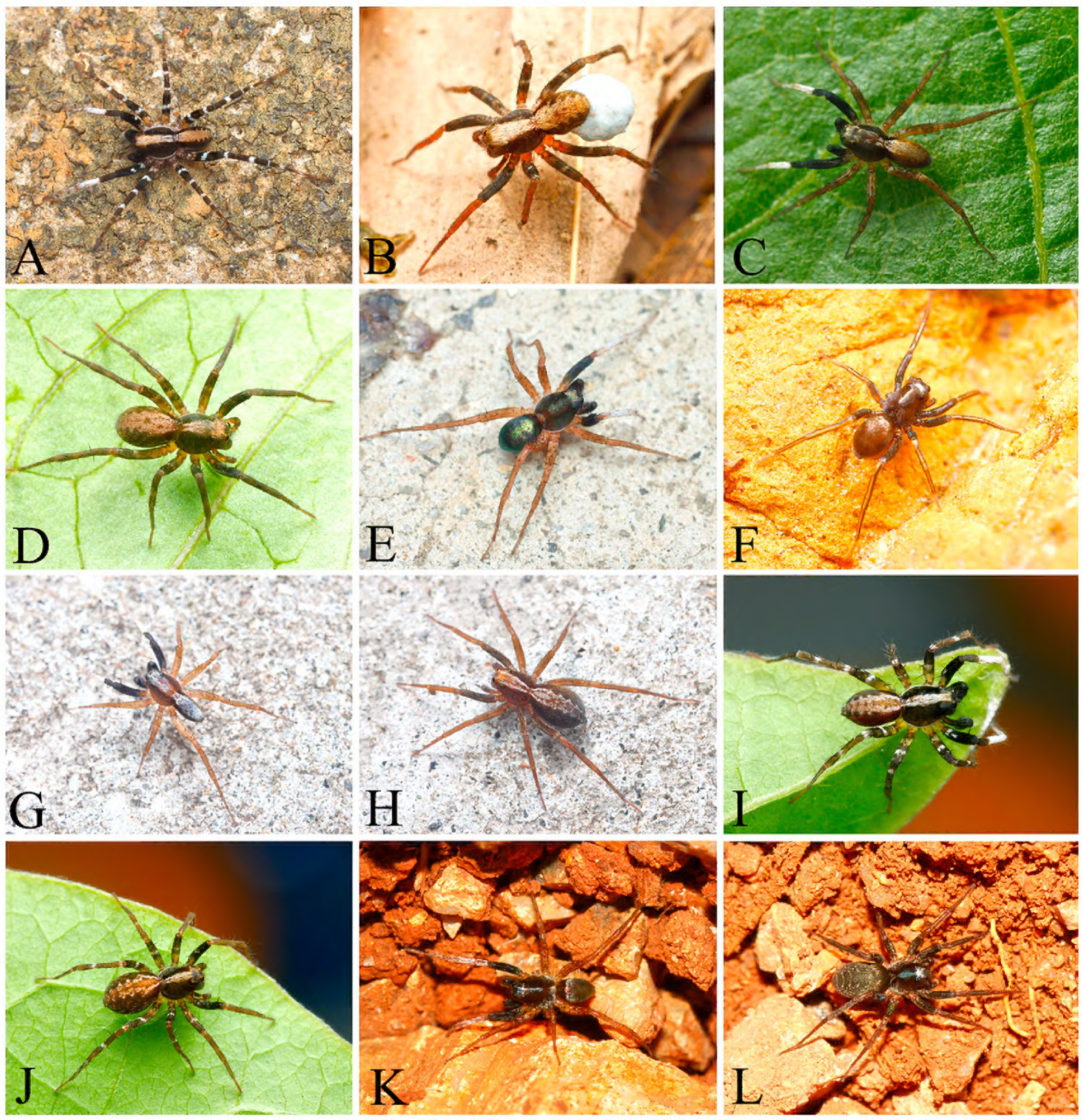

Figure 1. Living specimens of *Ovia* spp. **A, B.** *Ovia alboannulata* (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997) (**A.** Male; **B.** Female); **C, D.** *Ovia dulong* sp. nov. (**C.** Male; **D.** Female); **E, F.** *Ovia macritchie* Lu, Koh, Zhang & Li, 2018 (**E.** Male; **F.** Female); **G, H.** *Ovia medog* sp. nov. (**G.** Male; **H.** Female); **I, J.** *Ovia procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988) (**I.** Male; **J.** Female); **K, L.** *Ovia separata* sp. nov. (**K.** Male; **L.** Female). (**A–J.** photographed by Qian-Le Lu; **K, L.** photographed by Lu-Yu-Wang).

115°03'28"E, elev. 365 m, 21.06.2015, Z. S. Zhang leg. • 1♀, Ruijin City, 25°19'44"N, 116°38'28"E, elev. 324 m, 29.06.2017, Luyu Wang, Runbiao Wu and Yejie Lin leg. • **Hunan:** 2♂2♀, Zhangjiajie City, Tiechang Vill., Mt. Dujia, 29°22'5"N, 110°37'46"E, elev. 398 m, 6.07.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg. • **Fujian:** 1♀, Nanping City, Xiqin Town, Jiangjia Vill., Langkeng, 26°36'25"N, 118°4'14"E, elev. 224 m, 1.07.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg. • **Guangdong:** 13♀, Shaoguan City, Ruyuan Co., Nanling National Forest Park, 24°54'45"N, 113°04'38"E, elev. 553 m, 10~12.07.2010, L.Y. Wang and Z.X. Li leg. • 1♀, Zhaoqing City, Fengkai Co., Heishiding National Natural Reserve, 23°27'55"N, 111°54'21"E, elev. 233 m, 6.07.2010, L.Y. Wang and Z.X. Li leg. • **Hainan:** 1♀, Baisha Co., Hongxin Village, 19°04'42"N, 109°31'30"E, 13.05.2011, C. Zhang leg. • 1♂, Changjiang Co., Bawangling, 19°05'18"N, 109°07'45"E, 25.05.2009, G.X. Han leg. • 2♂1♀, Qiongzhong Co., Limushan Town, Mt. Limu 19°10'39"N, 109°45'17"E, elev. 812 m, 7.05.2011, C. Zhang leg. • 1♂, Wuzhishan City, Shuiman Townshiop, Shuiman Village, 18°53'20"N, 109°39'53"E, elev. 582 m, 17.05.2011, C. Zhang leg. • **Guangxi:** 1♂, Nanning City, Wuming Dist., Damingshan, 23°31'20"N, 108°20'10"E, 11.V.2006, M.S. Zhu leg. • **Chongqing:** 17♂2♀, Beiibei Dist., Jinyunshan National Natural Reserve, Yunhe Station, 29°50'30"N, 106°21'30"E, elev. 248 m, 24.05.2008, G. Wei and Z.H. Liu leg. • 3♂1♀, Yunhe Station, 2.06.2012, L.Y. Wang and D. Wang leg. • 3♂, Yunhe Station, 21.07.2008, L.Y. Wang leg. • 1♀, Guankou Station, 29°42'09"N, 106°17'25"E, elev. 517 m, 12.03.2011, H.J. Wen leg. • **Guizhou:** 2♂, Libo Co., Maolan National Natural Reserve, Bizuo, 25°16'50"N, 108°3'34"E, elev. 599 m, 17.06.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg.

Diagnosis. See the diagnosis of *O. dulong* sp. nov.

Description. Male (Fig. 3A) total length 6.08. Carapace 3.29 long, 2.42 wide; abdomen 2.72 long, 1.82 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.09, PME 0.43, PLE 0.36; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.11, PME–PME 0.36, PME–PLE 0.45. Clypeus 0.20 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. In living specimens, femora and patellae of leg I black, remaining segments brown and densely covered with white setae; other legs mostly with white hairs forming annulations. Leg measurements: I 8.59 (2.31, 2.88, 2.05, 1.35); II 7.95 (2.19, 2.65, 1.93, 1.18); III 7.92 (2.23, 2.37, 2.19, 1.13); IV 11.68 (3.25, 3.64, 3.34, 1.45). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with 5 yellow-brown chevron-like markings in posterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 2A–C, 3C–G, 4C–F). Tibia brown, 1.4 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.8 times longer than wide, with apical claw. Palea with anterior projection beyond bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) horn-shaped, with sharp tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) wide and short, membranous. Median apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (Fig. 3B) total length 7.96. Carapace 3.47 long, 2.60 wide; abdomen 4.28 long, 3.17 wide. Eye sizes

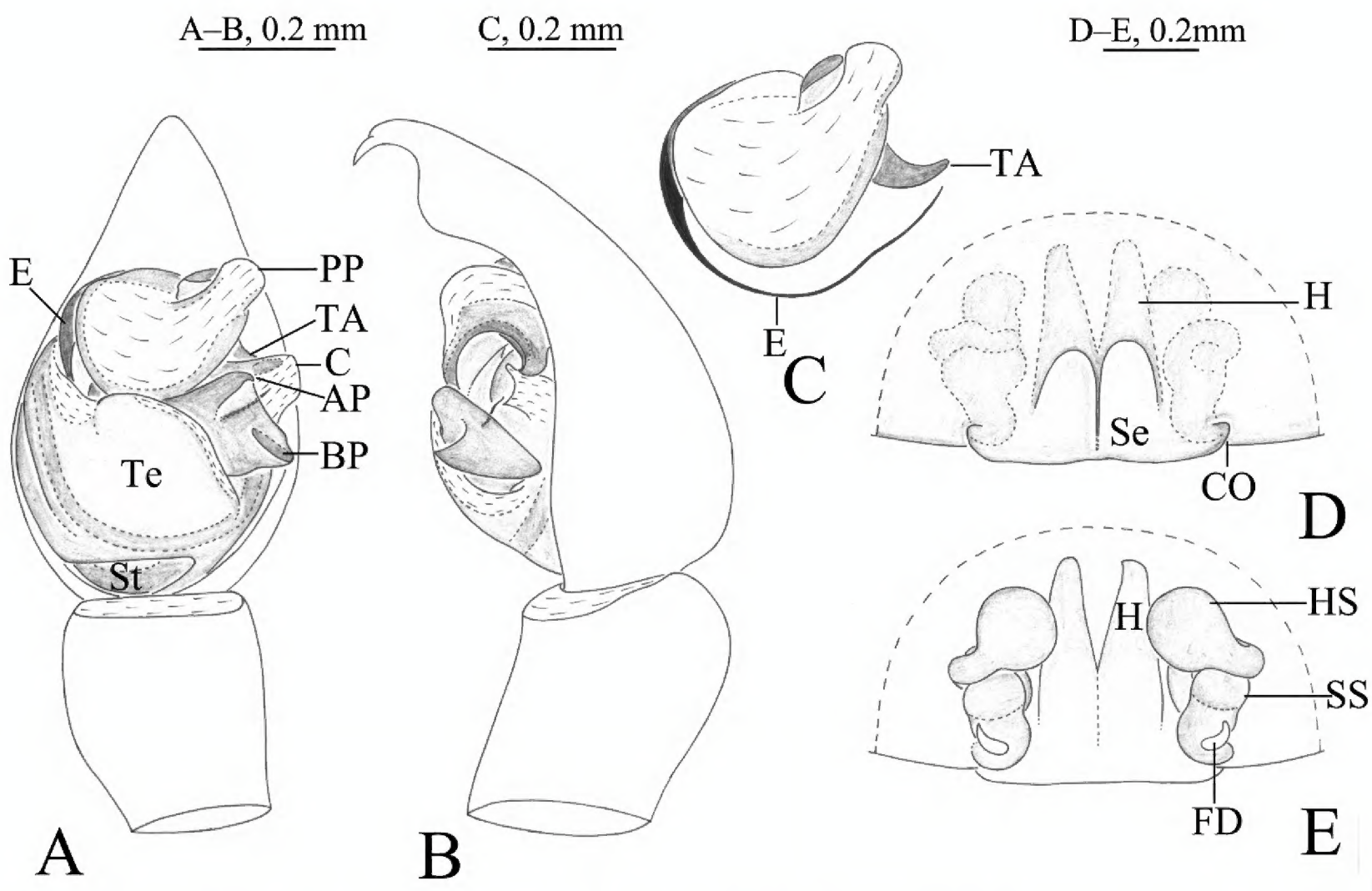

Figure 2. *Ovia alboannulata* (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermatheca; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermatheca; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

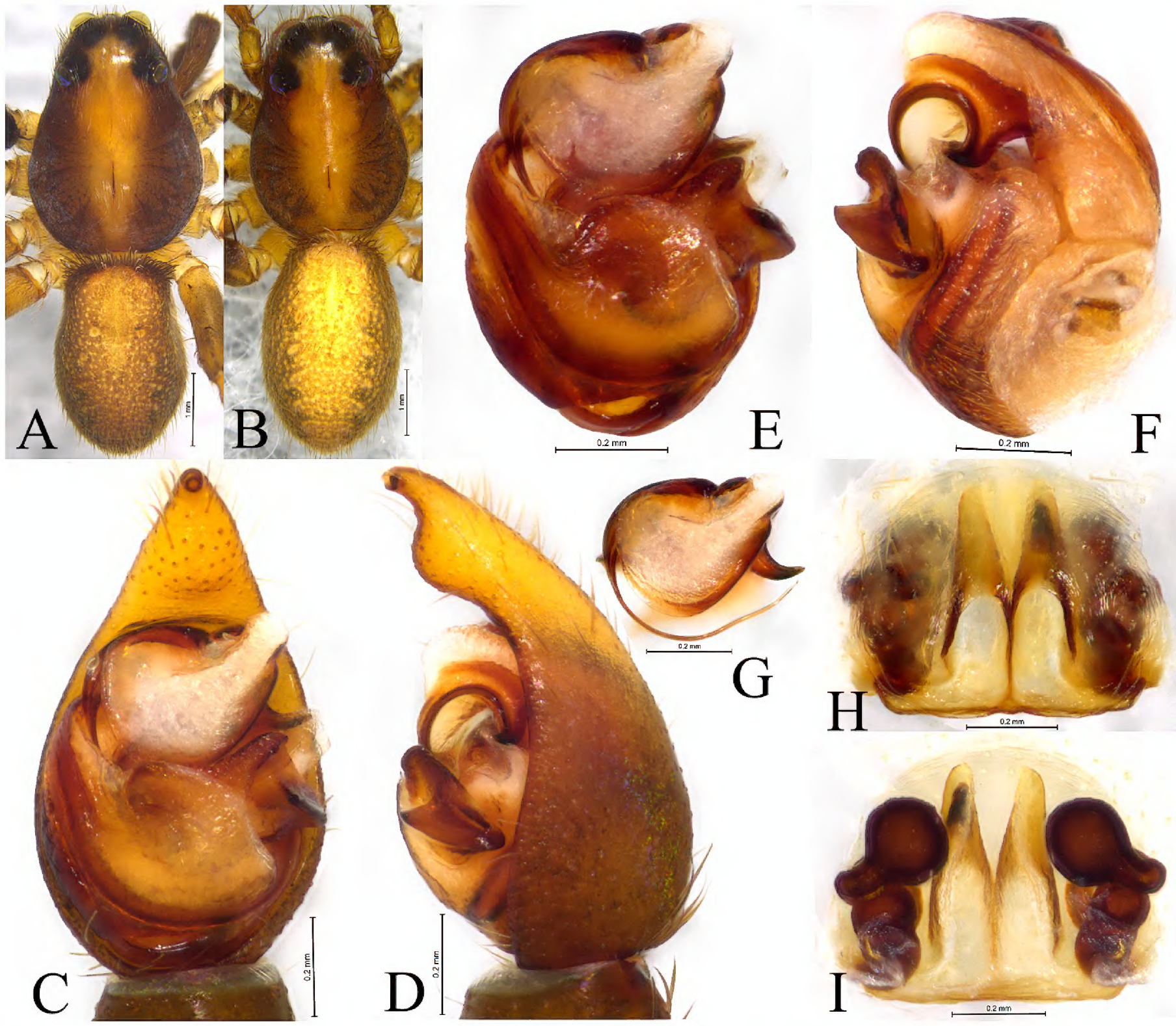

Figure 3. *Ovia alboannulata* (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997) from Mt. Jinyun, Chongqing. **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.10, PME 0.44, PLE 0.38; AME–AME 0.11, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.41, PME–PLE 0.45. Clypeus 0.20 high. Leg measurements: I 7.55 (2.14, 2.48, 1.70, 1.23); II 8.48 (2.35, 2.85, 2.02, 1.26); III 8.47 (2.36, 2.62, 2.31, 1.18); IV 12.24 (3.23, 3.84, 3.57, 1.60).

Epigyne (Figs 2D, E, 3H, I, 4G,H). Epigynal plate almost 1.3 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 2.2 times wider than long, the posterior margin of base relatively flat. Narrow ridge runs medially along septum, extending from hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) ball-shaped. Fertilization ducts (FD) crescent-shaped.

Distribution. China (southern China) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

Comment. Buchar and Dolejš (2021) recorded *O. alboannulata* in Bhutan and described its female for the first time. However, the figures they provided show that the apical processes of the median apophysis are nearly rounded and the posterior margin of the septum is curved. These characteristics are distinctly different from those of *O. alboannulata* from China. The record from Bhutan is a misidentification and may represent a new species.

Ovia chayu sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/6D985B0F-F290-4D02-8E3B-F2E14F9EA114

Figs 5, 6, 20

Chinese name. 察隅羊蛛.

Type material. ***Holotype*** • ♂ (SWUC-T-LY-37-01): China, Xizang, Nyingchi City, Chayu Co., Xiachayu Town, 28°27'25"N, 97°2'41"E, elev. 1464 m, 26.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, T. Yuan, P. Liu and H. Wang leg.; ***Paratypes*** • 7♂8♀ (6♂7♀: SWUC-T-LY-37-02 to 14; 1♂1♀: IPBX01 to 02), with same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the county where the type locality is located; used as a noun in apposition.

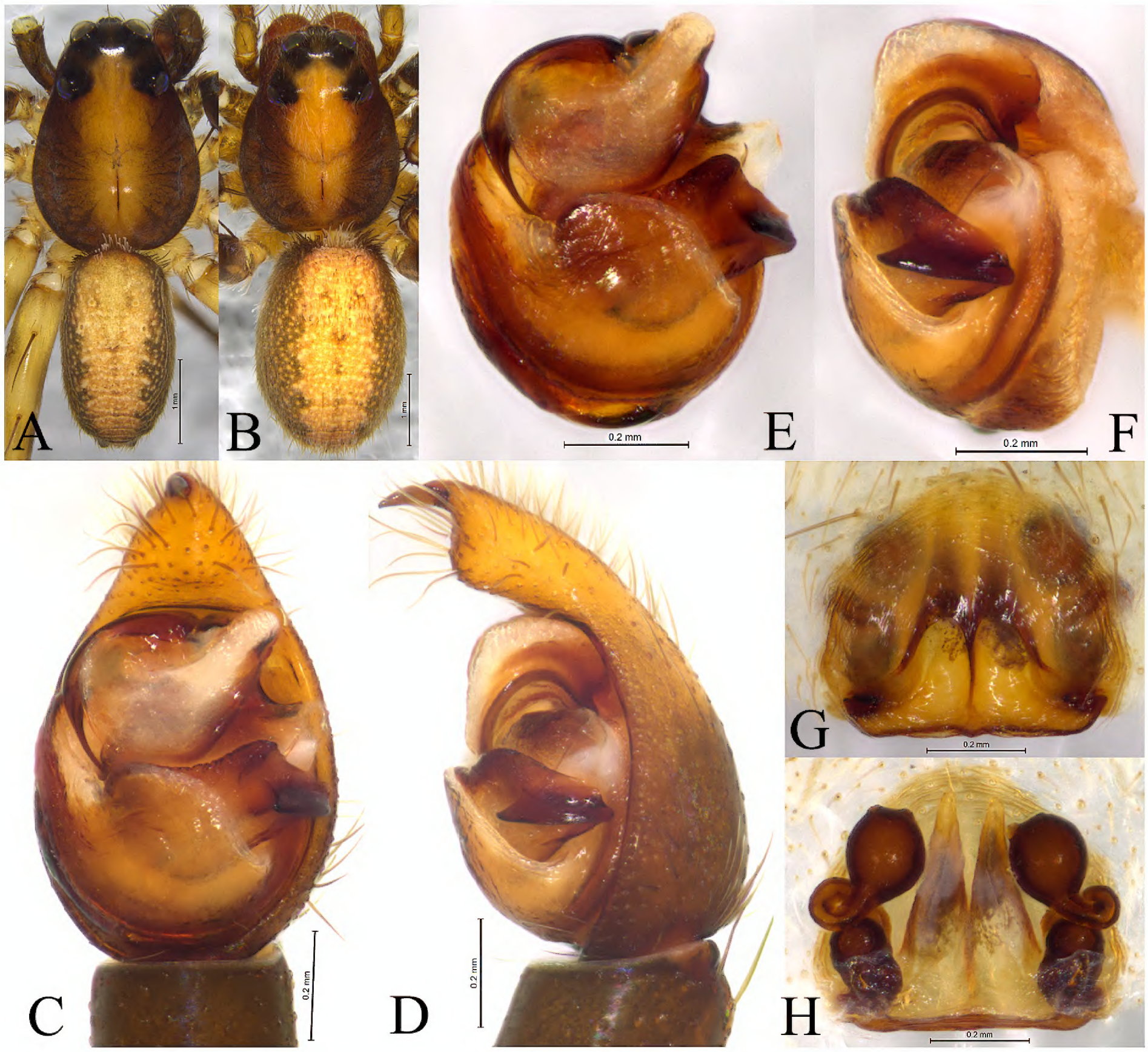

Figure 4. *Ovia alboannulata* (Yin, Peng, Xie, Bao & Wang, 1997) from Sanmen, Zhejianhg. **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Epigyne, ventral view; **H.** Same, dorsal view.

Diagnosis. The male of this new species is similar to *O. alboannulata* (Figs 2A, B, 3C–G, 4C–F) in having distinct apical processes of median apophysis, but it can be distinguished by the tip of basal processes closely adhering to the edge of the median apophysis (Figs 5A, 6C, E) (vs away from, Figs 2A, 3C, E, 4C, E). The female of the new species differs from congeners by having a broad ridge on the septum (Figs 5D, 6H) (vs thread like).

Description. Male (holotype) (Fig. 6A) total length 5.51. Carapace 3.02 long, 2.11 wide; abdomen 2.59 long, 1.51 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.09, PME 0.39, PLE 0.33; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.07, PME–PME 0.33, PME–PLE 0.37. Clypeus 0.21 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. Legs yellowish-brown, with black markings. Leg measurements: I 8.64 (2.41, 2.90, 2.11, 1.22); II 8.50 (2.32, 2.77, 2.11, 1.30); III 8.43 (2.33, 2.48, 2.46, 1.16); IV 12.09(2.85, 3.77, 3.91, 3.91, 1.56). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with black hairs, and with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 5A–C, 6C–G). Tibia brown. Cymbium 2.1 times longer than wide, with apical claw. Palea with an anterior projection beyond the bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) hook-shaped, with a sharp tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) membranous. Median apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (paratype, SWUC-T-LY-37-02) (Fig. 6B) total length 6.24. Carapace 3.18 long, 2.40 wide; abdomen 2.91 long, 2.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.09, PME 0.40, PLE 0.33; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.08, PME–PME 0.40, PME–PLE 0.48. Cly-

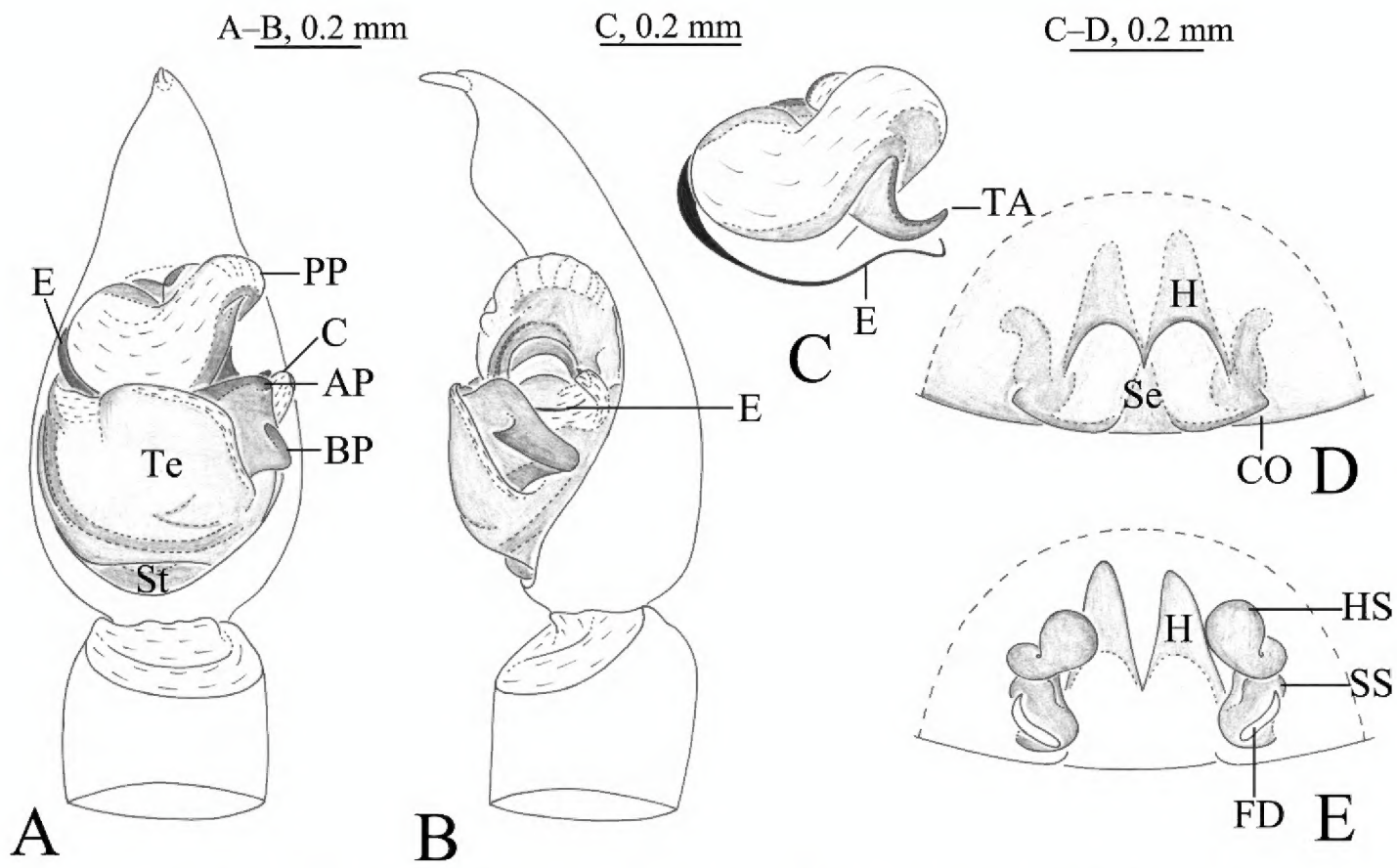

Figure 5. *Ovia chayu* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, B**), paratype male (**C**) and paratype female (**D, E**). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

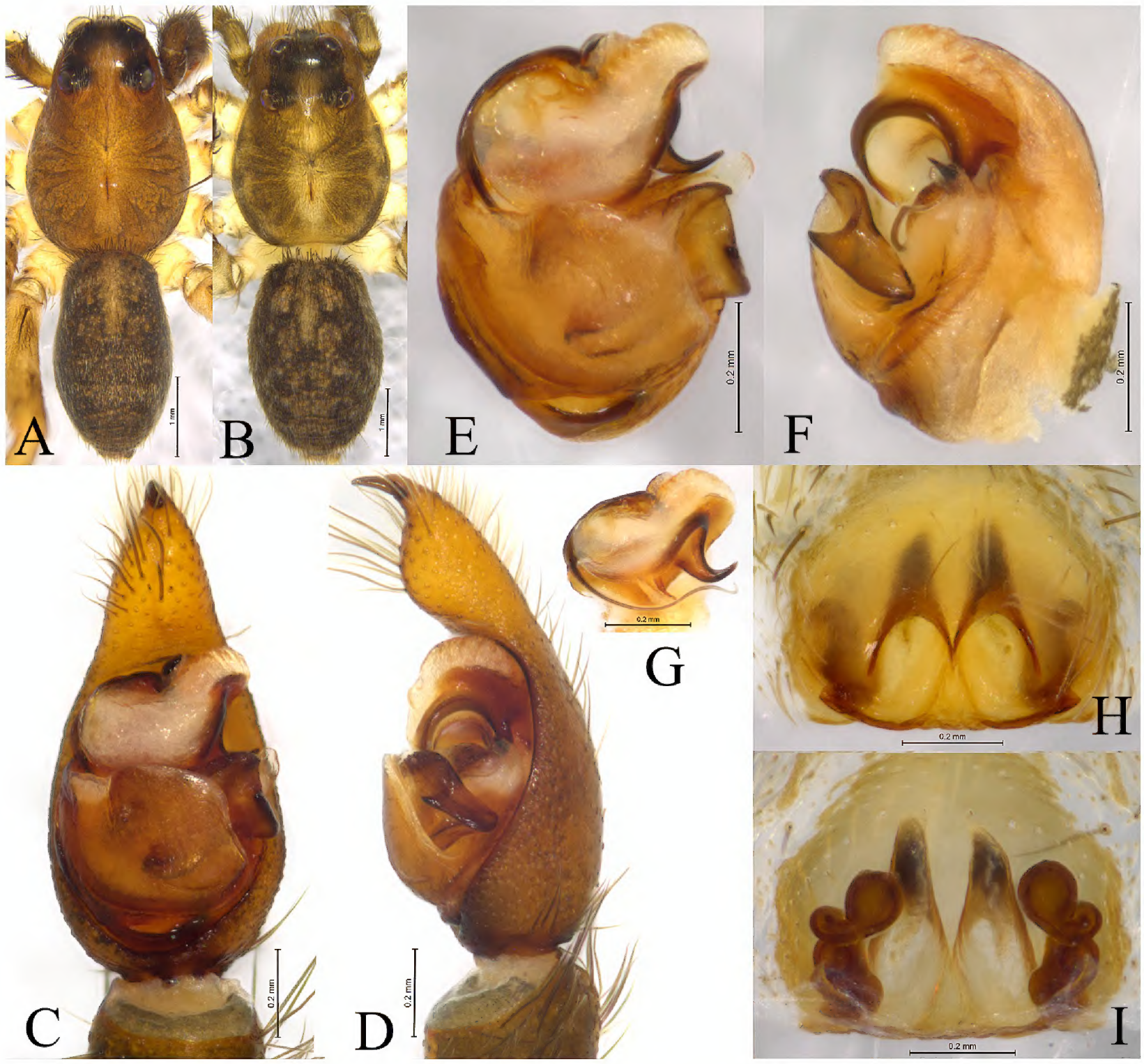

Figure 6. *Ovia chayu* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, C, D**), paratype male (**E–G**) and paratype female (**H, I**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

peus 0.20 high. Leg measurements: I 8.72 (2.51, 2.99, 1.89, 1.33); II 8.26 (3.39, 2.75, 1.80, 1.26); III 8.48 (2.30, 2.69, 2.30, 1.19); IV 12.52 (3.23, 4.10, 3.63, 1.56).

Epigyne (Figs 5D, E, 6H, I). Epigynal plate almost 1.2 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 2.3 times wider than long, the posterior margin of base is curved. Broad ridge runs medially along septum, extending from hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) thin and long, longer than the diameter of spermathecal head.

Variation. Males (n = 8) total length 4.91–5.56, females (n = 8) total length 5.79–7.10.

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives in the grass.

***Ovia dawai* sp. nov.**

https://zoobank.org/5CF105F0-68C2-44BA-A8EE-AE71DDF20B13

Figs 7, 8, 20

Chinese name. 达娃羊蛛.

Type material. ***Holotype*** • ♂ (SWUC-T-LY-38-01): **China, Xizang,** Nyingchi City, Medog Co., Miri Vill., 29°24'44"N, 95°23'48"E, elev. 836 m, 24.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, T. Yuan, P. Liu and H. Wang leg.; ***Paratypes*** • 3♂1♀ (SWUC-T-LY-38-02 to 05), Medog Co., Medog Town, Yarang Vill., 29°17'48"N, 95°16'49"E, elev. 768 m, 7.07.2023, Z.S. Zhang, L.Y. Wang, Q.L. Lu and X.L. Chen leg. • 2♂ (IPBX03 to 04), Yarang Vill., 30.05.2022, L.Y. Wang, B. Tan and T.Y. Ren leg.

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of Mr. Dawa from the Tibet Plateau Institute of Biology in Lhasa, Xizang.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *O. medog* sp. nov. (Figs 13, 14), they are sympatrically distributed, but it can be distinguished by the indistinct broad longitudinal band on the dorsal side of the abdomen (Figs 8A, B).

Description. Male (holotype) (Fig. 8A) total length 5.50. Carapace 2.98 long, 2.28 wide; abdomen 2.73 long, 1.70 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.08, PME 0.43, PLE 0.37; AME–AME 0.11, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.34, PME–PLE 0.40. Clypeus 0.14 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. Legs yellowish-brown, with black markings. Legs yellowish-brown, with black markings. Leg measurements: I 8.25(2.31, 2.97, 1.86, 1.21); II 7.63 (2.15, 2.53, 1.84, 1.11); III 7.32 (2.08, 2.21, 1.98, 1.05); IV 10.92 (2.92, 3.40, 3.20, 1.40). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior

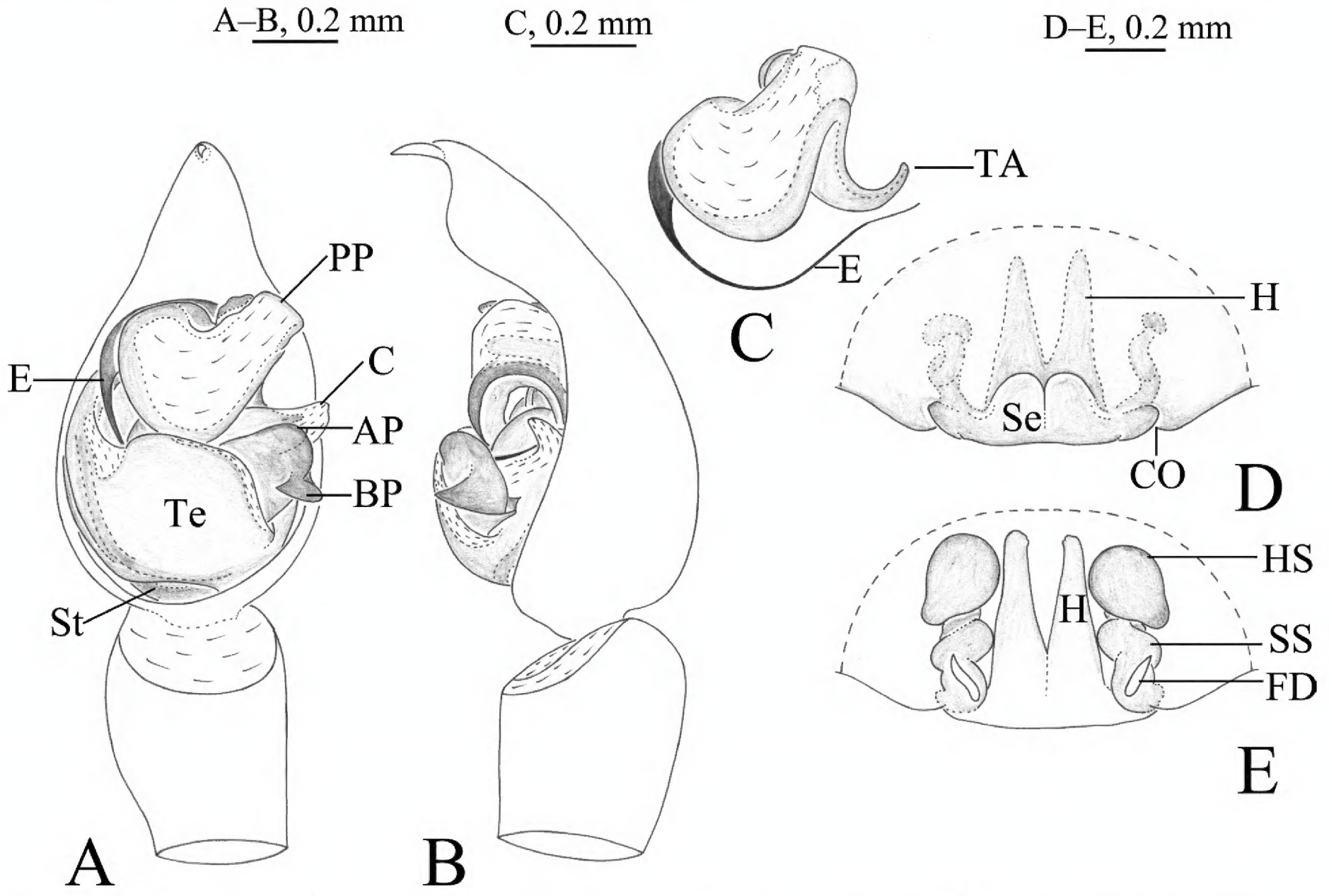

Figure 7. *Ovia dawai* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, B**), paratype male (**C**) and paratype female (**D, E**). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

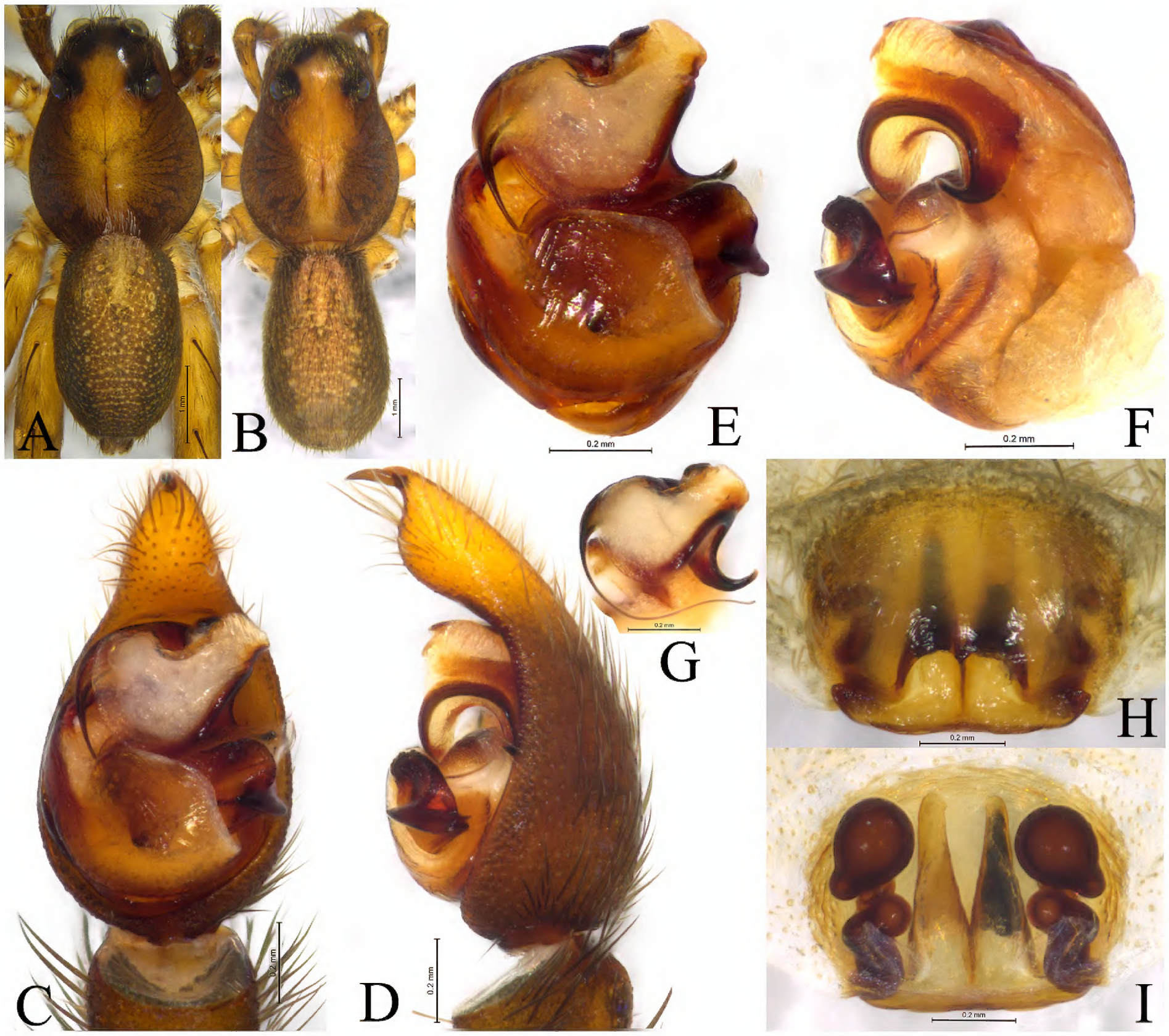

Figure 8. *Ovia dawai* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, C, D**), paratype male (**E–G**) and paratype female (**H, I**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

half, and with inconspicuous chevron-like markings in posterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 7A–C, 8C–G). Tibia brown, 1.4 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.8 times longer than wide, with apical claw. Palea with anterior projection beyond bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) hook-shaped, with blunt tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) short, membranous. Median apophysis (Ma) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (paratype, SWUC-T-LY-38-02) (Fig. 8B) total length 7.09. Carapace 3.58 long, 2.70 wide; abdomen 3.42 long, 2.17 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.11, PME 0.45, PLE 0.40; AME–AME 0.13, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.40, PME–PLE 0.53. Clypeus 0.20 high. Leg measurements: I 9.49 (2.72, 3.29, 2.13, 1.35); II 8.63 (2.56, 2.88, 1.97, 1.22); III 8.68 (2.37, 2.75, 2.35, 1.21); IV lost.

Epigyne (Figs 7D, E, 8H, I). Epigynal plate almost 1.3 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 4 times wider than long, the posterior margin of base curved. Narrow ridge runs medially along septum, extending from hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) crescent-shaped.

Variation. Males ($n = 6$) total length 4.69–5.67.

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

Ovia dulong sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/769BE741-8FF4-4D1C-BF34-9CAFD2F20C6E

Figs 1C, D, 9, 10, 20

Chinese name. 独龙羊蛛.

Type material. ***Holotype*** • ♂ (SWUC-T-LY-39-01): **China, Yunnan,** Gongshan Co., Dulongjiang Town, near Hapang Waterfall, 27°40'43"N, 98°16'13"E, elev.

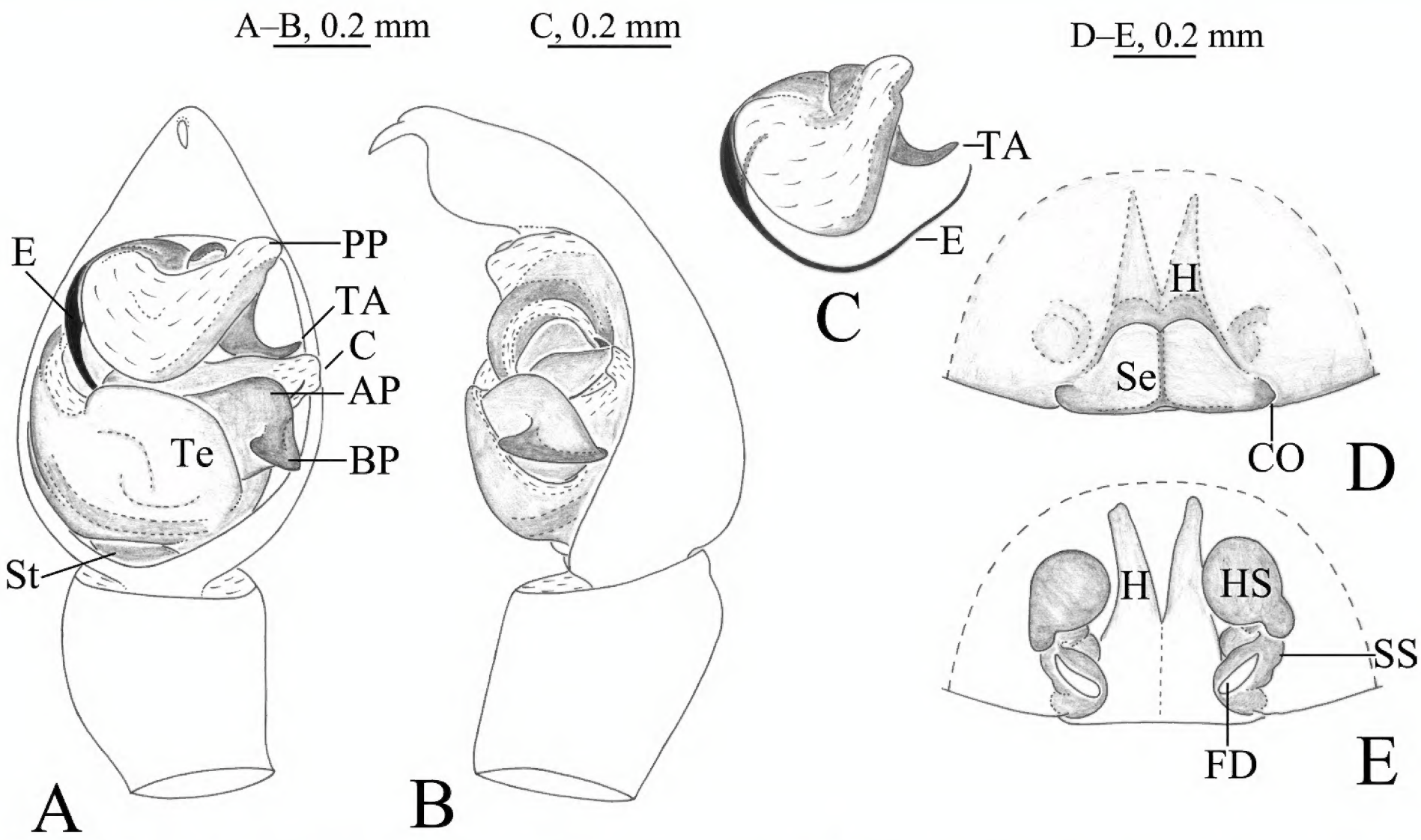

Figure 9. *Ovia dulong* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, B**), paratype male (**C**) and paratype female (**D, E**). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

1155 m, 21.05.2024, L.Y. Wang, Q.L. Lu and H.Y. Chen leg.; ***Paratypes*** • 5♂2♀ (SWUC-T-LY-39-02 to 08), with same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name comes from the word "Dulong", the name of one of the Chinese ethnic minorities that live adjacent to the area inhabited by the new species; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *O. alboannulata* (Figs 1A, B, 2–4) in having nearly similar structures of the palp and relatively flat posterior margin of septum, but it can be distinguished by the uniformly colored legs II to IV and without white annulations (Fig. 1C, D) (vs present white annulations, Fig. 1A, B).

Description. Male (holotype) (Fig. 10A) total length 5.61. Carapace 3.13 long, 2.30 wide; abdomen 2.50 long, 1.65 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.09, PME 0.44, PLE 0.37; AME–AME 0.11, AME–ALE 0.07, PME–PME 0.36, PME–PLE 0.43. Clypeus 0.13 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. In living specimens, femora and patellae of leg I black, remaining segments brown and densely covered with white hairs; other legs brown. Leg measurements: I 7.87 (2.16, 2.57, 1.83, 1.31); II 7.36 (2.24, 2.29, 1.71, 1.12); III 7.14 (1.79, 2.32, 1.99, 1.04); IV 9.77(2.73, 2.80, 2.96, 1.28). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior half, and with inconspicuous chevron-like markings in posterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 9A–C, 10C–G). Tibia brown, 1.3 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.7 times longer than wide, with an apical claw. Palea with an anterior projection beyond the bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) hook-shaped, with blunt tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) short, membranous. Median apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (paratype, SWUC-T-LY-39-02) (Fig. 10B) total length 5.91. Carapace 3.03 long, 2.30 wide; abdomen 2.79 long, 2.09 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.09, PME 0.41, PLE 0.36; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.09, PME–PME 0.36, PME–PLE 0.44. Clypeus 0.22 high. Leg measurements: I 7.88 (2.20, 2.71, 1.73, 1.24); II 6.98 (1.85, 2.32, 1.62, 1.19); III 7.27 (2.04, 2.23, 1.94, 1.06); IV 10.49 (2.79, 3.24, 2.95, 1.51).

Epigyne (Figs 9D, E, 10H, I). Epigynal plate almost 1.2 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 2.5 times wider than long, the posterior margin of base relatively flat. Narrow ridge runs medially along the septum, extending from the hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) are large and spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) crescent-shaped.

Variation. Males (n = 6) total length 5.12–6.46, females (n = 2) total length 5.56–5.91.

Distribution. China (Yunnan) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

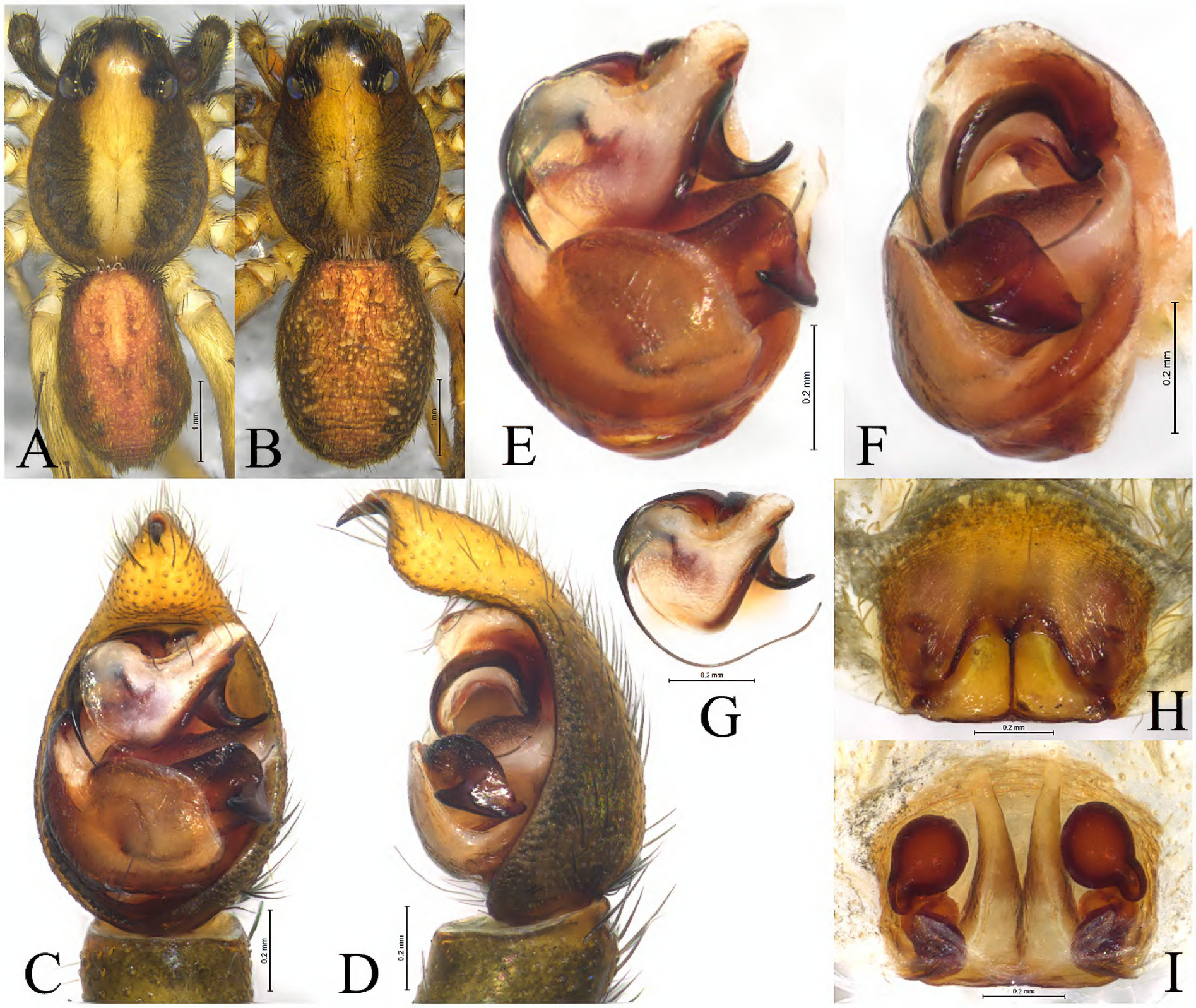

Figure 10. *Ovia dulong* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, C, D**), paratype male (**E–G**) and paratype female (**H, I**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

Ovia macritchie Lu, Koh, Zhang & Li, 2018

Figs 1E, F, 11, 12, 20

Ovia macritchie Lu et al., 2018: 347, figs 2A–G, 5A–G, 8A–F, 11A–D, 13A, B (♂♀); Wang et al. 2021: 48, figs 39A–H, 40A–D, 41A–F (♂♀).

Chinese name. 麦里芝羊蛛.

Material examined. China, • Hainan: 1♂, Changjiang Co., Bawangling Town, 19°05'18"N, 109°07'45"E, 18.05.2009; • 1♂, Changjiang Co., Bawangling, 19°05'18"N, 109°07'45"E, 30.05.2011, C. Zhang leg. • **Yunnan:** 4♀, Puer City, 22°43'51"N, 100°56'14"E, elev. 1201 m, 29.05.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 8♂26♀, Puer City, Simao Dist., Meizihu Park, 22°45'15"N, 100°59'2"E, elev. 1339 m, 20.05.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 9♂20♀, Puer City, Simao Dist., Meizi Reservoir, 22°45'15"N, 100°53'2"E, elev. 1339 m, 20.06.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 6♂8♀, Puer City, Simao Dist., near Manxie Tunnel, 22°34'14"N, 99°56'6"E, elev. 1339 m, 20.06.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg.

Diagnosis. See the diagnosis of *O. separata* sp. nov.

Description. See Lu et al. (2018).

Distribution. China (Hainan, Yunnan) (Fig. 20), Singapore.

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

Ovia medog sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/3FED31C8-F932-4FA4-8147-9781B81B337D

Figs 1G, H, 13, 14, 20

Chinese name. 墨脱羊蛛.

Type material. ***Holotype*** • ♂ (SWUC-T-LY-40-01): **China, Xizang, Nyingchi City, Medog Co.**, Beibeng Township, Damu, 29°14'52"N, 95°11'01"E, elev. 924 m, 28.06.2018, L.Y. Wang, Y.N. Mu and Z.S. Wu leg. • ***Paratypes*** • 1♂9♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-02 to 11), with same data as holotype. • 1♂1♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-11 to 12), Medog Town, Yarang Vill., 29°17'55"N, 95°16'54"E, elev. 754 m, 28.06.2018, L.Y. Wang, Y.Y. Mu and Z.S. Wu leg. • 1♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-13), Medog Co., 29°19'28"N, 95°19'37"E, elev. 1116 m, 28.06.2018, L.Y. Wang, Y.N. Mu

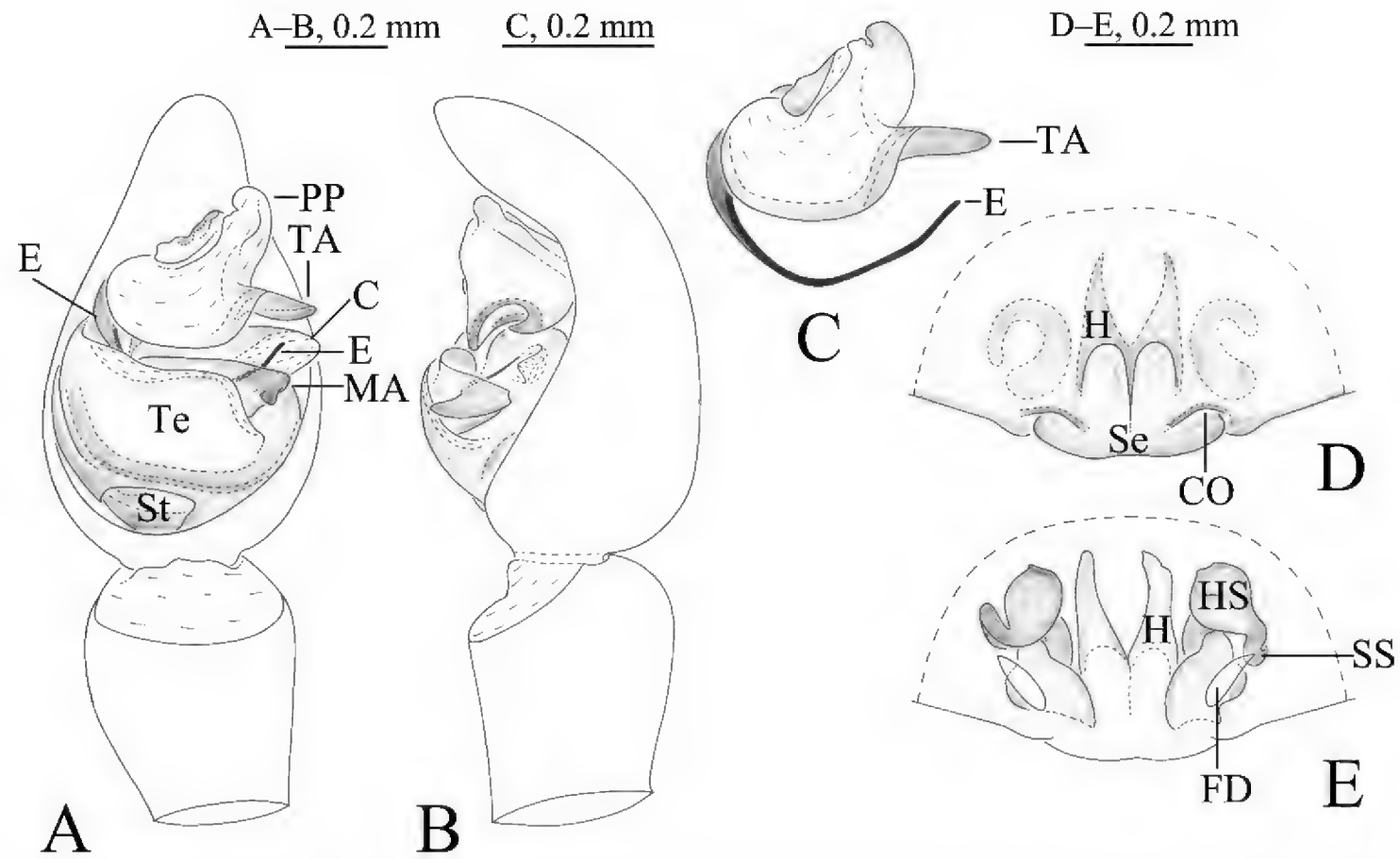

Figure 11. *Ovia macritchie* Lu, Koh, Zhang & Li, 2018. **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; MA = median apophysis; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

Figure 12. *Ovia macritchie* Lu, Koh, Zhang & Li, 2018. **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

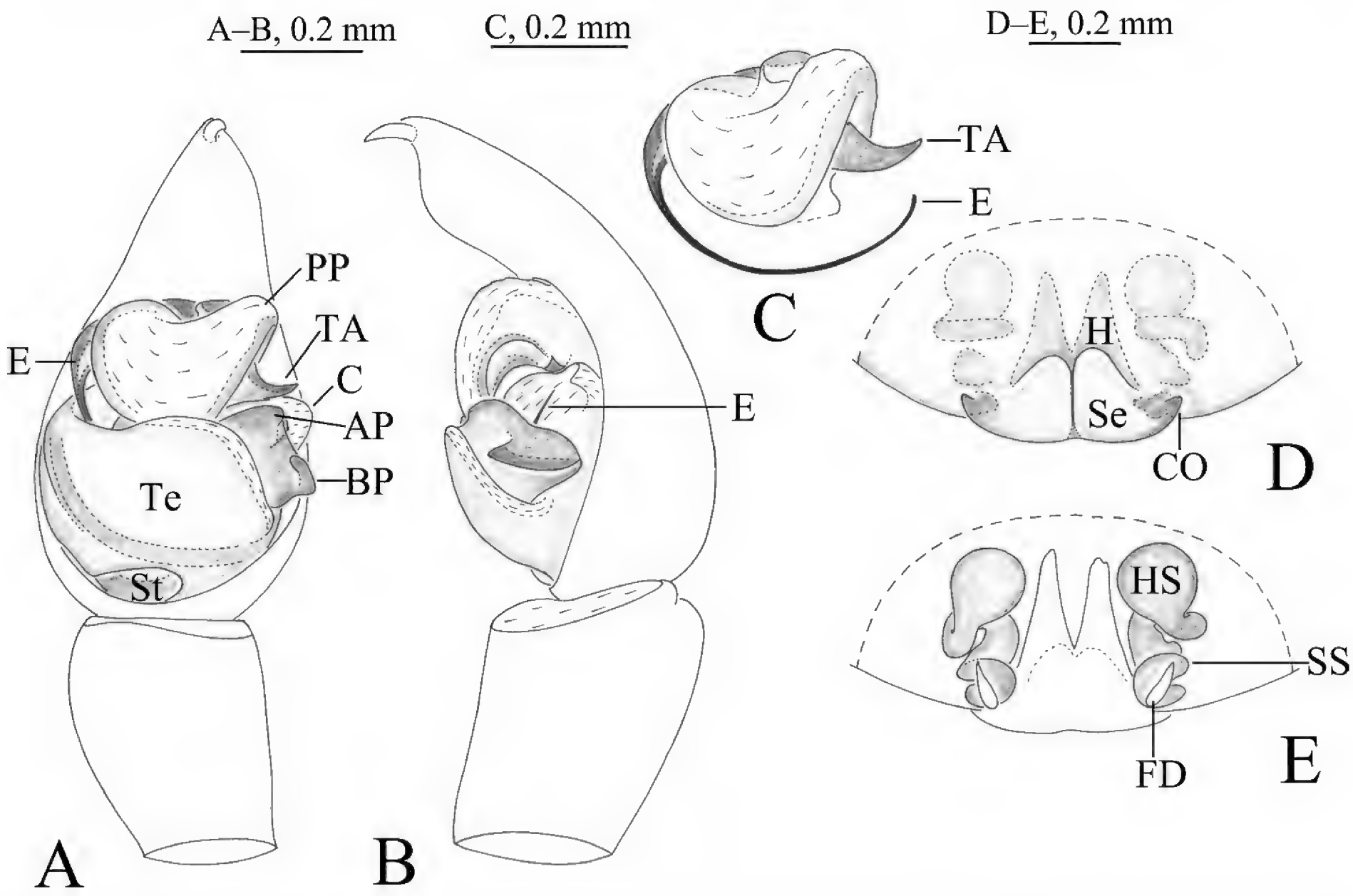

Figure 13. *Ovia medog* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, B**), paratype male (**C**) and paratype female (**D, E**). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

and Z. Wu leg. • 4♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-14 to 17), near the bridge of Dexing, 29°19'16"N, 95°17'39"E, elev. 724 m, 29.06.2018, L.Y. Wang, Y.N. Mu and Z.S. Wu leg. • 3♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-18 to 20), Dexing Township, Guoguotang, 29°19'33"N, 95°16'21"E, elev. 1025, 29.06.2018, L.Y. Wang, Y.N. Mu and Z.S. Wu leg. • 1♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-21), Medog Town, Madi Vill., 29°23'42"N, 95°22'58"E, elev. 966 m, 29.06.2018, LY. Wang, Y.N. Mu and Z.S. Wu leg. • 3♂3♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-22 to 27), Medog Town, Yarang Vill., 22.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, P. Liu, T. Yuan and H. Wang leg. • 3♂4♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-28 to 34), Medog Co., 29°19'28"N, 95°19'37"E, elev. 1116 m, 22.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, P. Liu, T. Yuan and H. Wang leg. • 1♂ (SWUC-T-LY-40-35), Beibeng Township, 29°14'22"N, 95°10'40"E, elev. 894 m, 23.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, P. Liu, T. Yuan and H. Wang leg. • 1♂1♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-36 to 37), Beibeng Township, 29°14'51"N, 95°11'01"E, elev. 924 m, 23.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, P. Liu, T. Yuan and H. Wang leg. • 4♀ (SWUC-T-LY-40-38 to 41), Medog County, Miri Vill., 29°24'44"N, 95°23'48"E, elev. 836 m, 24.05.2019, L.Y. Wang, P. Liu, T. Yuan and H. Wang leg. • 3♂7♀ (IPBX05 to 14), Medog Town, Yarang Vill., 30.05.2022, L.Y. Wang, B. Tan and T.Y. Ren.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the county where the type locality is located; used as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from all other species in the genus by its very distinct broad longitudinal band on the dorsum of the abdomen (Figs 1G, H, 14A, B).

Description. Male (holotype) (Fig. 14A) total length 4.67. Carapace 2.54 long, 1.93 wide; abdomen 2.30 long, 1.37 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.08, PME 0.42, PLE 0.34; AME–AME 0.07, AME–ALE 0.08, PME–PME 0.31, PME–PLE 0.40. Clypeus 0.16 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. In living specimens, femora and patellae of leg I black, remaining segments brown and densely covered with white hairs; other legs brown. Leg measurements: I 7.39 (2.03, 2.45, 1.82, 1.09); II 6.72 (1.83, 2.21, 1.69, 0.99); III 6.64 (1.71, 2.03, 1.95, 0.95); IV 9.94 (2.60, 3.04, 2.96, 1.34). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with a broad yellowish-brown longitudinal band, and with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 13A–C, 14C–G). Tibia brown, 1.2 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.8 times longer than wide, with an apical claw. Palea with an anterior projection beyond the bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) horn-shaped, with sharp tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) wide and short, membranous. Me-

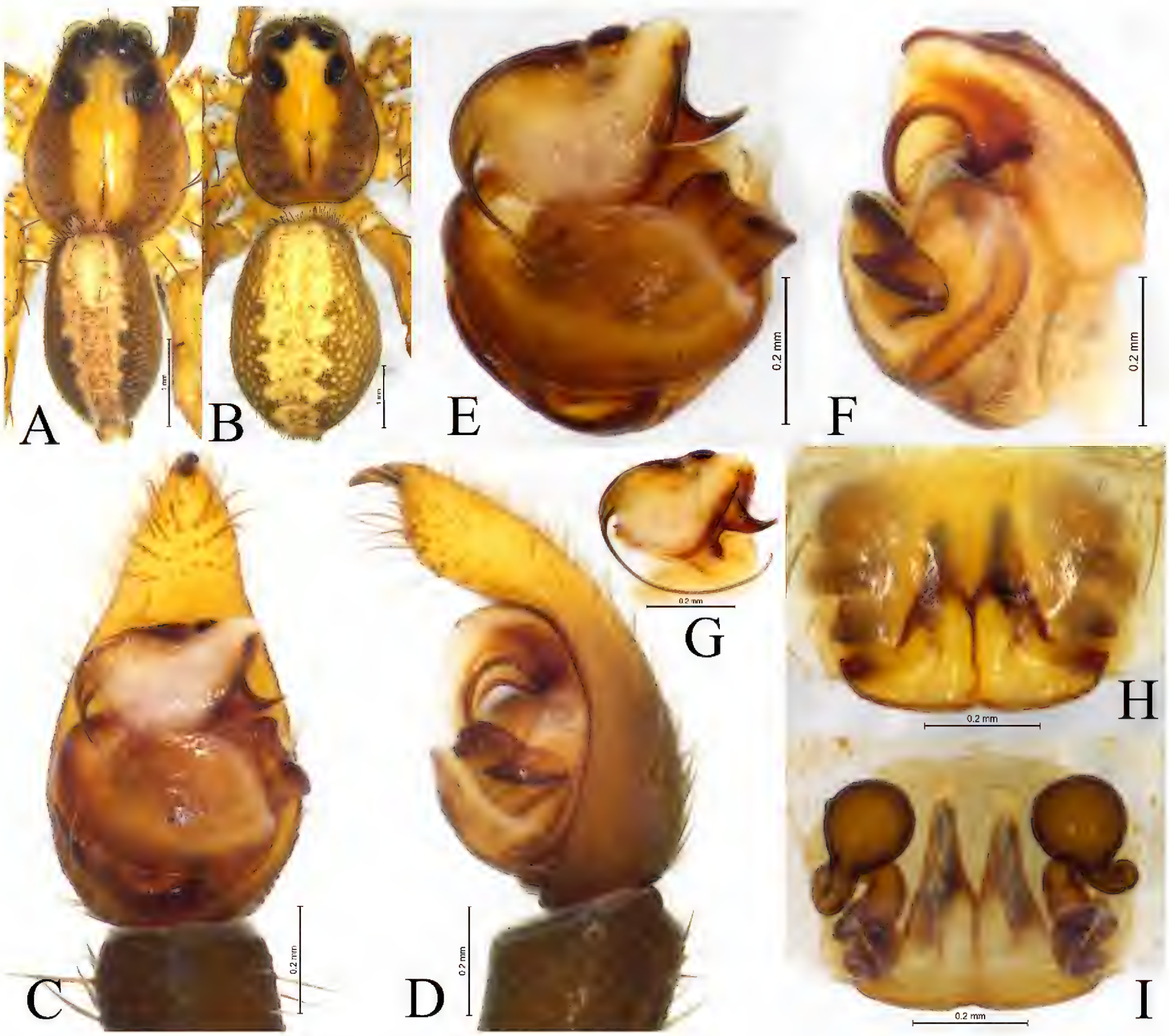

Figure 14. *Ovia medog* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, C, D**), paratype male (**E–G**) and paratype female (**H, I**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

dian apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (paratype, SWUC-T-LY-40-02) (Fig. 14B) total length 6.74. Carapace 3.03 long, 2.34 wide; abdomen 3.50 long, 2.43 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.09, PME 0.43, PLE 0.37; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.36, PME–PLE 0.46. Clypeus 0.21 high. Leg measurements: I 8.31 (2.33, 2.85, 1.88, 1.25); II 7.62 (2.18, 2.47, 1.83, 1.14); III 7.62 (2.06, 2.31, 2.16, 1.09); IV 11.07 (2.83, 3.55, 3.27, 1.42).

Epigyne (Figs 13D, E, 14H, I). Epigynal plate almost 1.2 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 2.3 times wider than long, the posterior margin of the base curved. Narrow ridge runs medially along the septum, extending from the hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) thin and somewhat crescent-shaped.

Variation. Males (n = 14) total length 4.41–4.67, females (n = 37) total length 5.08–6.74.

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

Ovia procurva (Yu & Song, 1988)

Figs 1I, J, 15–17, 20

Pardosa procurva Yu & Song, 1988: 30, figs 14–19 (♂♀); Song et al. 1999: fig. 197E, K (♂♀); Dhali, Saha and Raychaudhuri 2017: 74, figs 358–362, pl. 25 (♀).

Ovia procurva: Lu et al. 2018: 355, figs 3A–G, 6A–G, 9A–F, 12A–D (♂♀).

Chinese name. 前凹羊蛛.

Material examined. **China, • Yunnan:** ♀ (holotype), 1♂1♀ (paratypes), Damenglong, 12.07.1983, C.D

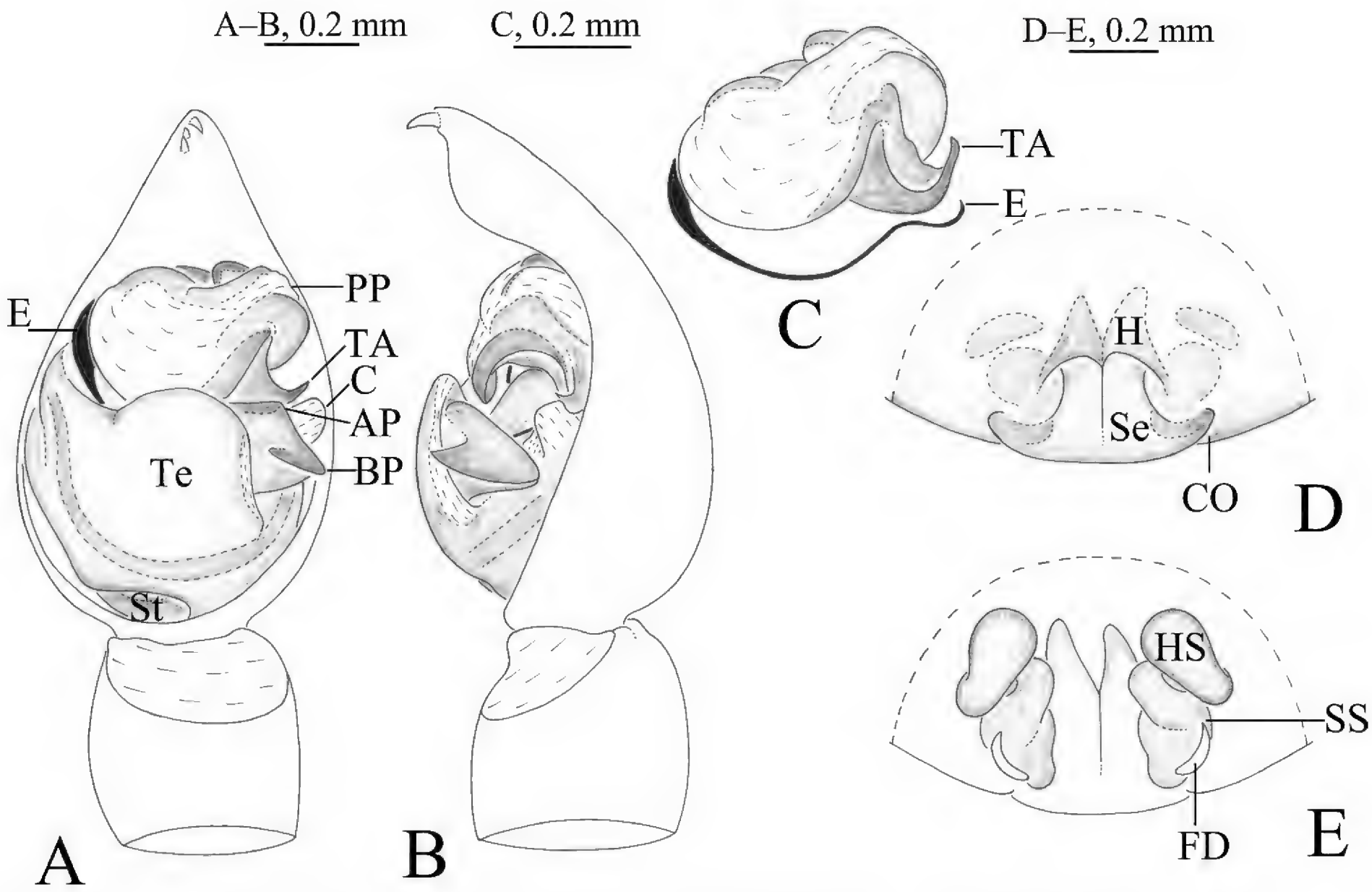

Figure 15. *Ovia procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

Zhu leg. (SWUC) • 3♀, Ruili City, Mengxiu Township, Nansang Vill., 24°01'28"N, 97°49'08"E, elev. 820 m; 4.06.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 3♀, Hekou Co., 22°31'22"N,103°57'16"E, elev. 209 m, 8.05.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 1♂, Fugong Co., Lumadeng Township, 27°01'40"N, 98°52'06"E, 24.05.2015, C. Jin and M. Wang leg. • 2♂2♀, Fugong Co., Pihe Township, Tuoping Vill., 26°31'29"N, 98°53'49"E, elev. 1047 m, 19.05.2024, L.Y. Wang, Q.L. Lu and H.Y. Chen leg. • 1♂, Fugong Co., Shangpa Town, Shidi Vill., 26°57'29"N, 98°52'4"E, elev. 1160 m, 20.05.2024, L.Y. Wang, Q.L. Lu and H.Y. Chen leg. • 2♂4♀, Gongshan Co., Dandang Park, 27°44'46"N, 98°39'49"E, elev. 1621 m, 7.06.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 1♂, Puer City, Ninger Co., De'an Township, 23°25'13"N, 101°11'38"E, 26.07.2010, C. Zhang leg. • 5♀, Puer City, Zhenyuan Co., 23°54'56"N, 101°06'01"E, 31.07.2010, C. Zhang leg. • 11♂3♀, Puer City, Simao Dist., Meizihu Park, 22°45'15"N, 100°59'2"E, elev. 1339 m, 21.05.2011, Z.Z. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 1♂, Jinghong City, Mengyang Town, Yexianggu, 22°10'07"N, 100°51'16"E, elev. 853 m 4.08.2006, B.Y. Mao and J.S. Xu leg. • 2♀, Jinghong City, Mengna Co., Nanmansan Bridge, 21°26'16"N, 101°33'28"E, elev. 632 m, 28.05.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • 2♂1♀, Mengna County, Mohan Dist., Mohan Reservoir, 21°11'14"N, 101°41'29"E, elev. 920 m, 28.05.2011, Z.X. Li and G.C. Zhou leg. • **Guangxi:** 4♂3♀, Chongzuo City, Ningming Co., Nongna Vill., 22°12'32"N, 107°02'57"E, elev. 141 m, 18.06.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg.

Diagnosis. The male of this species differs from other species in the genus by having two or three apical claws on the cymbium. The female of this species is similar to *O. alboannulata* (Figs 1B, 2D, E, 3H, I, 4G, H), in having white annulations on legs II to IV (Figs 1B, J), but it can be distinguished by the curved posterior margin of septum (Figs 15D, 16H, 17G) (vs relatively flat, Figs 2D, 3H, 4G).

Description. Male (Fig. 16A) total length 5.76. Carapace 3.10 long, 2.28 wide; abdomen 2.63 long, 1.61 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.09, PME 0.41, PLE 0.36; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.07, PME–PME 0.35, PME–PLE 0.41. Clypeus 0.13 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. In living specimens, femora and patellae of leg I black, remaining segments brown and densely covered with white hairs; other legs mostly with white hairs forming annulations. Leg measurements: I 8.05 (2.24, 2.74, 1.86, 1.21); II 7.30 (2.13, 2.28, 1.85, 1.09); III 7.29 (2.06, 2.15, 2.02, 1.06); IV 10.48(2.72, 3.27, 3.10, 1.39). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum brown, with a broad yellow-

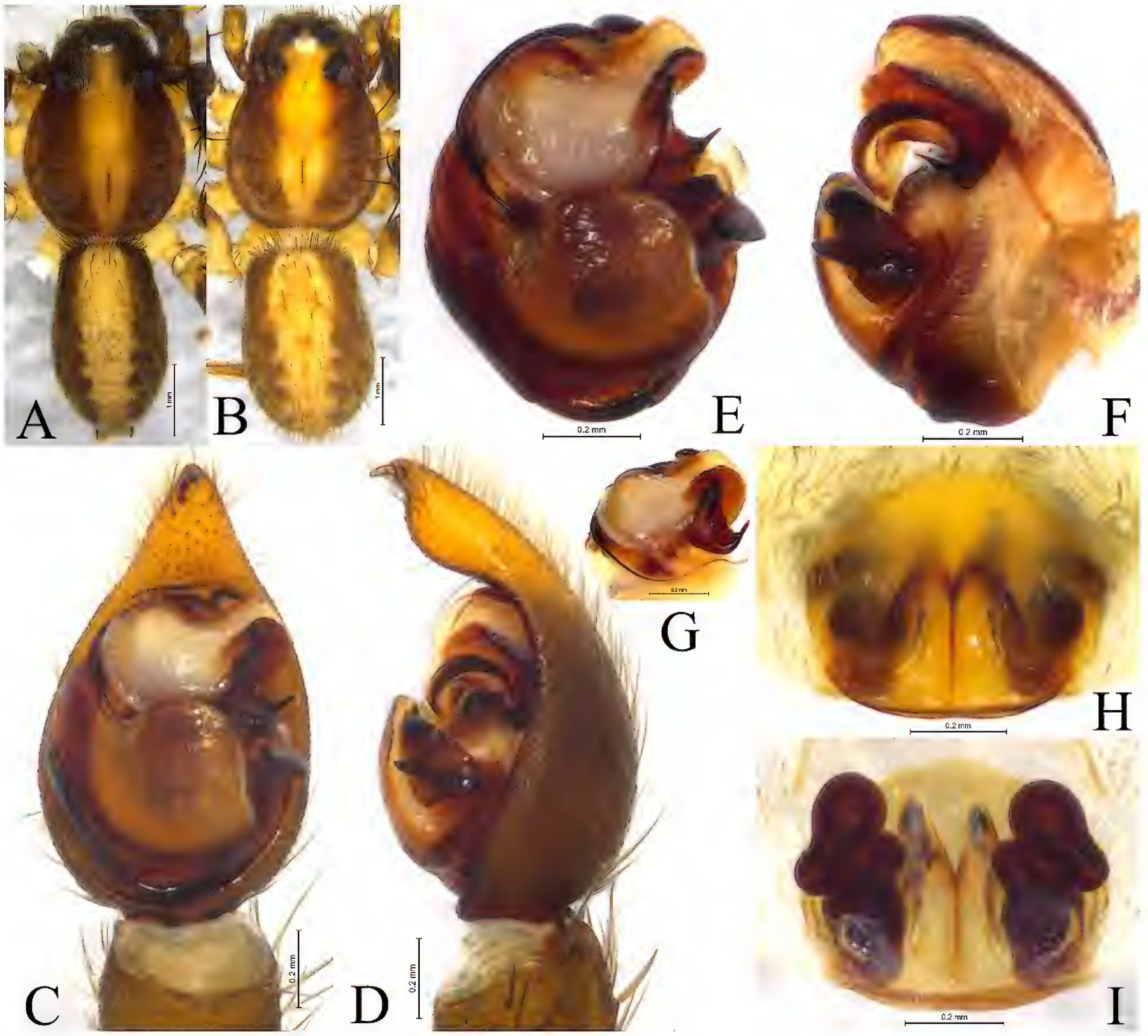

Figure 16. *Ovia procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988) from Chongzuo, Guangxi. **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

ish-brown longitudinal band, and with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 15A–C, 16C–G, 17C–F). Tibia brown, 1.5 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.7 times longer than wide, with two or three apical claws. Palea with an anterior projection beyond the bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) hook-shaped, with sharp tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) wide and short, membranous. Median apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (Fig. 16B) total length 6.28. Carapace 3.21 long, 2.34 wide; abdomen 2.88 long, 1.94 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.10, PME 0.43, PLE 0.35; AME–AME 0.11, AME–ALE 0.08, PME–PME 0.38, PME–PLE 0.38. Clypeus 0.18 high. Leg measurements: I 7.89 (2.25, 2.67, 1.76, 1.21); II 7.21 (2.14, 2.33, 1.59, 1.15); III 7.40 (1.86, 2.43, 2.00, 1.11); IV 10.45 (2.65, 3.31, 3.04, 1.45). Leg formula: 4123.

Epigyne (Figs 15D, E, 16H, I, 17G, H). Epigynal plate almost 1.2 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H). Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 2.0 times wider than long, the posterior margin of the base curved. Narrow ridge runs medially along the septum, extending from the hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) are large and spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) thin and somewhat crescent-shaped.

Variation. Males (n = 7) total length 4.27–5.01, females (n = 13) total length 5.43–5.73.

Distribution. Chian (Guangxi, Yunnan) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives on the moist forest floor.

Comment. Dhali et al. (2012) recorded *Pardosa procurva* (transferred to Ovia by Sankaran, Malamel and Se-

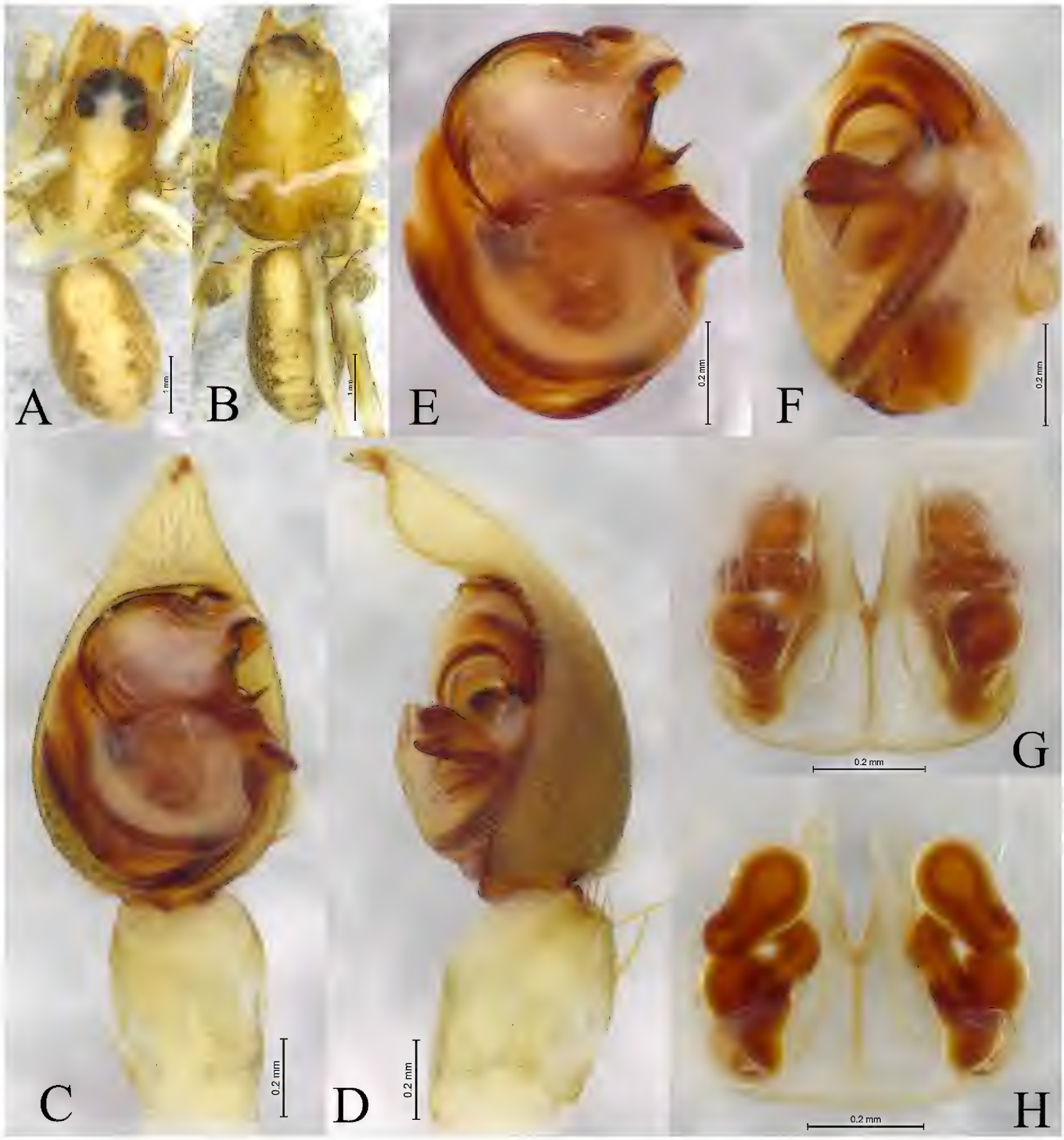

Figure 17. *Ovia procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988). Holotype female (**B, G, H**), paratype male (**C–F**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Epigyne, ventral view; **H.** Same, dorsal view.

bastian in 2017) from West Bengal, India, but the illustrations provided were too poor to determine the correctness of the identification. Subsequently, Sankaran, Malamel and Sebastian (2017), Buchar and Dolejš (2021) recorded *O. procurva* from India and Bhutan, and provided clear photographs and perfect illustrations. However, the body markings, the single apical claw of the cymbium (*O. procurva* has two or three), the thin terminal apophysis, and the distinctively shaped stalk of the spermatheca show very clear differences from the type specimens of *O. procurva*. It can be confirmed that the *O. procurva* recorded from India and Bhutan, is a misidentification and represents two distinct new species.

In addition, some records of *O. procurva* in China (Chen and Zhang 1991; Yin et al. 1997; Wei and Chen 2003; Yin et al. 2012) show from the illustrations that the cymbium has only one apical claw, and their distribution areas are very close to that of *O. alboannulata*. Therefore, we consider these to be misidentifications, all belonging to *O. alboannulata*. *O. procurva* is currently only distributed in Yunnan and Guangxi, China.

Tso and Chen (2004) recorded *O. procurva* in Taiwan, but the cymbium has only one apical claw, which is clearly a misidentification. However, as we have not examined any specimens from Taiwan, we cannot determine their true identity, and they are not included in this study.

***Ovia separata* sp. nov.**

https://zoobank.org/673B27E6-240E-4FC8-99B4-6F6559080F70

Figs 1K, L, 18–20

Chinese name. 离羊蛛.

Type material. ***Holotype*** • ♂ (SWUC-T-LY-41-01): **China, Guangdong,** Shaoguan City, Ruyuan County, Nanling National Forest Park, 24°57'35"N, 113°5'19"E, elev. 754 m, 26.06.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B.o Wu and Y.J. Lin leg.; ***Paratypes*** • 1♂5♀ (SWUC-T-LY-41-02 to 07), with same data as holotype.; 21♂32♀ (SWUC-T-LY-41-08 to 60), Yunan, Kaiyuan City, 23°40'54"N, 103°20'26"E, elev. 1389 m, 14.06.2017, L.Y. Wang, R.B. Wu and Y.J. Lin leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet comes from the Latin adjective '*separatus*', meaning "separated", in reference to the two separated hoods, noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *O. macritchie* (Figs 11, 12) in having a relatively dark body color and a metallic sheen when alive (Fig. 1E, F, K, L), but it can be distinguished by being without bristles dorsally on the cymbium and the presence of an apical claw (Figs 18A, B, 19C, D) (vs two irregular rows of bristles and vs absent, Figs 11A, B, 12C, D), the inconspicuous copulatory openings and situated dorsally at each end of the base of the septum (Figs 18D, 19H) (vs conspicuous and situated ventrally, Figs 11D, 12H), the separated hoods (Figs 18D, 19H) (vs appressed, Figs 11D, 12H).

Description. Male (holotype) (Fig. 19A) total length 4.64. Carapace 2.61 long, 1.87 wide; abdomen 2.03 long, 1.36 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.07, PME 0.33, PLE 0.27; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.06, PME–PME 0.30, PME–PLE 0.34. Clypeus 0.11 high. Chelicerae brown, with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Labium and endites yellow brown, longer than width. Sternum yellow brown, with sparse brown setae. In living specimens, femora of leg I black, remaining segments brown and densely covered with white hairs; other legs brown. Leg measurements: I 6.44 (1.71, 2.23, 1.50, 1.00); II 5.98 (1.67, 1.99, 1.39, 0.93); III 5.69 (1.61, 1.78, 1.52, 0.78); IV 8.51(2.22, 2.70, 2.48, 1.11). Opisthosoma oval. Dorsum black-brown, with narrowly lanceolate cardiac mark in anterior half, and with inconspicuous chevron-like markings in posterior half. Venter of opisthosoma yellow-brown.

Palp (Figs 18A–C, 19C–G). Tibia brown, 1.2 times longer than wide. Cymbium 1.7 times longer than wide, with apical claw. Palea with an anterior projection beyond the bulb. Terminal apophysis (TA) hook-shaped, with a sharp tip. Embolus (E) thin and long. Conductor (C) wide and short, membranous. Median apophysis (MA) transverse, with apical and basal processes, apical process flat; basal process broad, angular, ventrally directed.

Female (paratype, SWUC-T-LY-41-02) (Fig. 19B) total length 5.66. Carapace 2.83 long, 2.10 wide; abdomen 2.73 long, 1.94 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances:

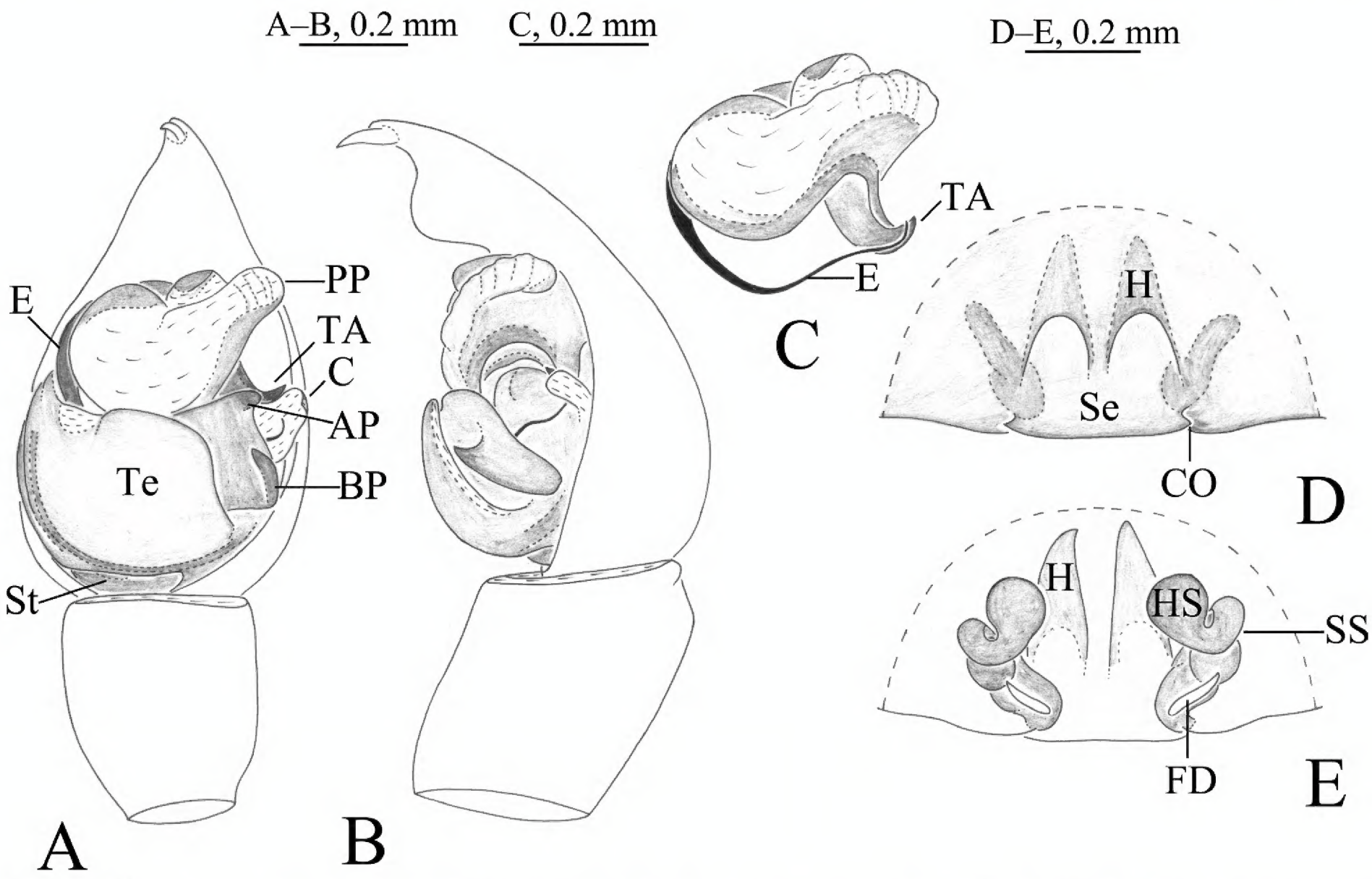

Figure 18. *Ovia separata* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, B**), paratype male (**C**) and paratype female (**D, E**). **A.** Left male palp, ventral view; **B.** Same, retrolateral view; **C.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Same, dorsal view. Abbreviations: AP = apical processes of median apophysis; BP = basal processes of median apophysis; C = conductor; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; FD = fertilization duct; H = hood; HS = head of spermathecae; PP = paleal projection; Se = septum; SS = stalk of spermathecae; St = subtegulum; TA = terminal apophysis; Te = tegulum.

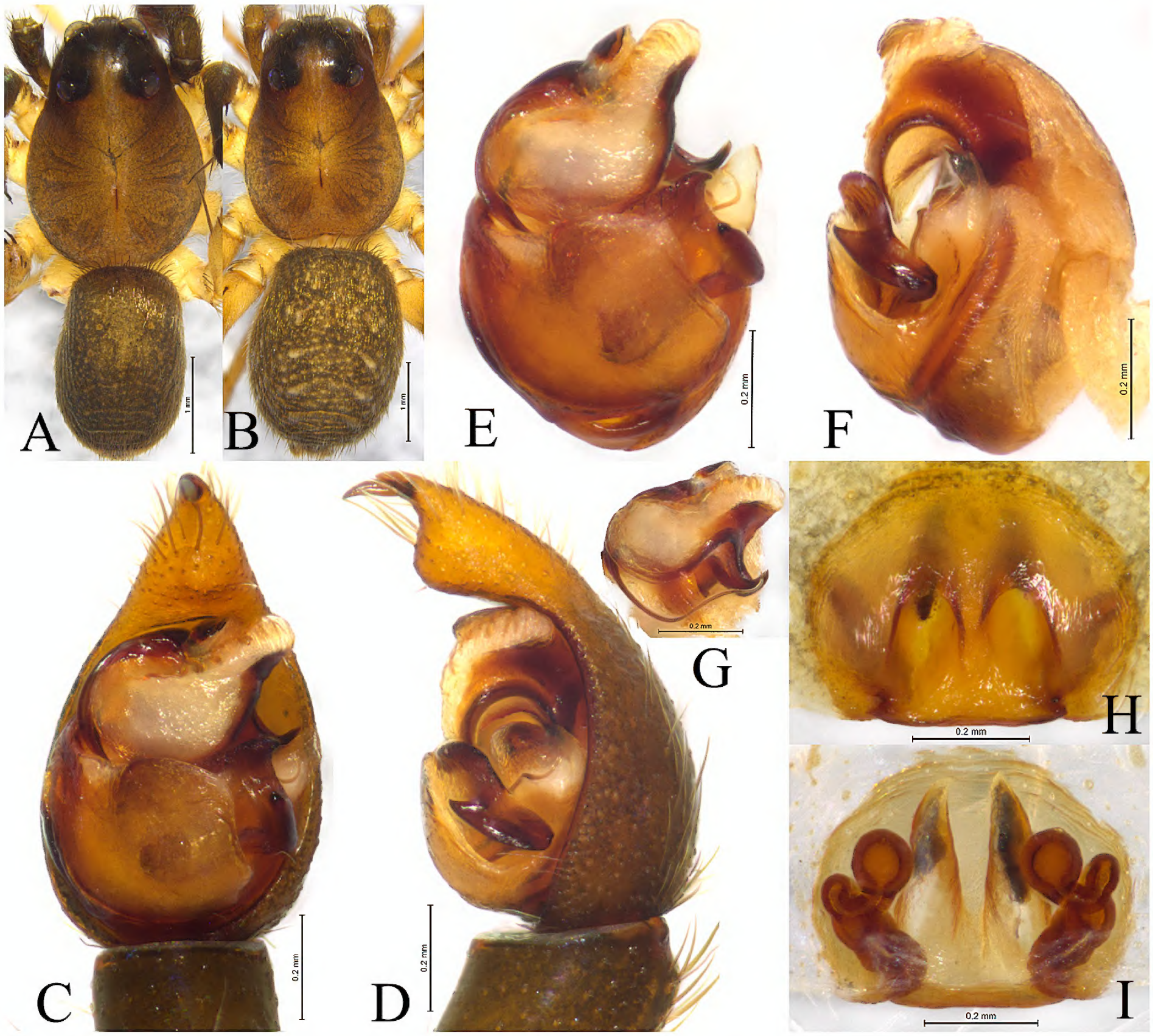

Figure 19. *Ovia separata* sp. nov. Holotype male (**A, C, D**), paratype male (**E–G**) and paratype female (**H, I**). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Female habitus, dorsal view; **C.** Left male palp, ventral view; **D.** Same, retrolateral view; **E.** Palp bulb, ventral view; **F.** Same, retrolateral view; **G.** Apical part of bulb, ventral view; **H.** Epigyne, ventral view; **I.** Same, dorsal view.

AME 0.11, ALE 0.07, PME 0.34, PLE 0.30; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.08, PME–PME 0.30, PME–PLE 0.36. Clypeus 0.14 high. Leg measurements: I 7.21 (1.99, 2.48, 1.55, 1.19); II 6.54 (1.85, 2.14, 1.50, 1.05); III 6.59 (1.78, 2.02, 1.77, 1.02); IV 9.77 (2.46, 3.04, 2.97, 1.30).

Epigyne (Figs 18D, E, 19H, I). Epigynal plate almost 1.3 times wider than long, with pair of prominent hoods (H), and separated from each other. Septum (Se) inverted T-shaped, 1.5 times wider than long, the posterior margin of base curved. Narrow ridge runs medially along the septum, extending from the hood to posterior margin. Copulatory openings (CO) inconspicuous. Spermathecal stalk (SS) coil and extend forward, being thicker anteriorly and thinner posteriorly. Spermathecal heads (HS) spherical. Fertilization ducts (FD) thin and somewhat crescent-shaped.

Variation. Males (n = 23) total length 4.32–5.28, females (n = 37) total length 5.31–7.01.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Yunnan) (Fig. 20).

Habitats. Lives in the grass.

Discussion

Ovia is a rare wolf spider that inhabits the understory grass (Wang, Marusik and Zhang 2025), in living specimens, tibia, tarsus, and metatarsus of male leg I are densely covered with white setae, which may be related to facilitating courtship in dark environments. The structures of the male palps and epigyne in *Ovia* are very similar, making differentiation based solely on these features extremely difficult. However, through observation of living specimens, we have found that the body coloration patterns of live individuals are very useful for distinguishing species. For example, in males of *O. alboannulata* and *O. procurva*, the legs II, III, and

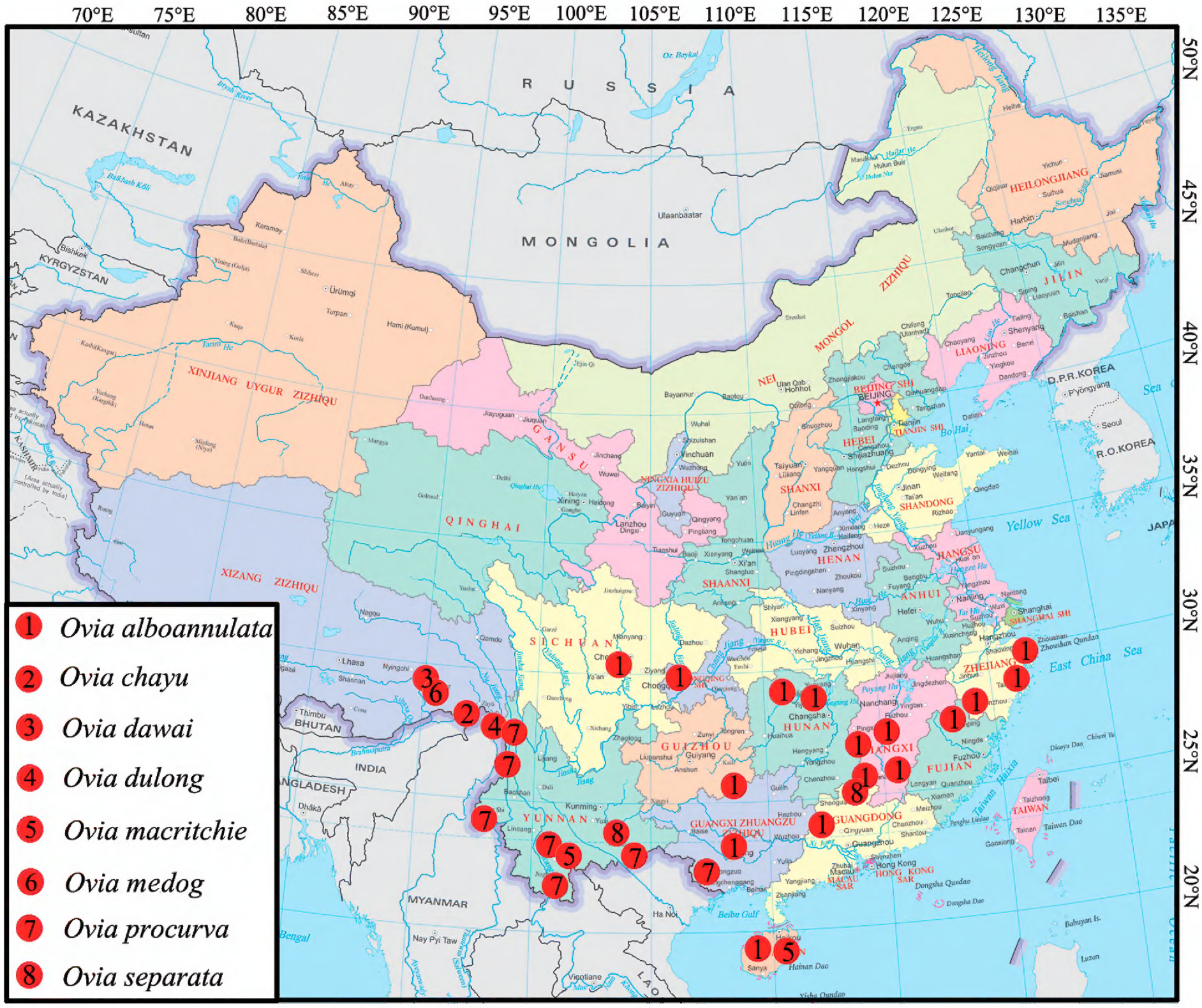

Figure 20. Geographic distribution of Ovia in China.

IV have annulations formed by white setae (Figs 1A, I); *O. macritchie* and *O. separata* have a darker body color with a metallic sheen (Fig. 1E, F, K, L); *O. medog* have distinct broad longitudinal band on the dorsum of the abdomen (Figs 1G, H, 14A, B). Furthermore, the number of apical claws on the cymbium is also a very important characteristic; for instance, *O. macritchie* absent (Figs 11A, B, 12C, D), *O. procurva* (Figs 15A, B, 16C, D, 17C, D) has two or three, while the remaining species have only one.

Acknowledgements

Great thanks are given to the subject editor, Dr Danilo Harms, and two reviewers, Drs Yuri M. Marusik and Luis N. Piacentini for their helpful comments. Many thanks are given to Mr. Yan-Nan Mu, Hui-Yi Chen Zhi-Sun Wu, Run-Biao Wu (SWUC), Qian-Le Lu (Shenzhen) and Ye-Jie Lin (Beijing) for their assistance during fieldwork and collection.

This research was supported by the Science & Technology Fundamental Resources Investigation Program (Grant No. 2022FY202100), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (32570539) and the Second Tibetan Plateau Scientific Expedition and Research Program (STEP, #2024QZKK0200).

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